REGISTER'D No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,999.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAURA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 15th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. T. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	15
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,30· Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Dec.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.	do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.	do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Suprintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. OLYMPIA

WILL SAIL for NAPLES and LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
12, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SALES BY AUCTION

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST AUSTRALIAN SHEEP.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, few best Australian Sheep, in better condition.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN, JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Lessee .... DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1877.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

SECOND APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
MADAME DRULIN
AS
NATZ TIECK,
IN THE POPULAR VAUDEVILLE, ENTITLED,
THE SWISS COTTAGE.

THE VOLUNTEERS
ARE STILL TO THE FRONT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic" .... Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—" Cal me your Darling" .... Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic—" St. Patrick's Day Parade" ... Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—" 'Twas Like a Spirit's Sigh" Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—" Mollie Darling" .... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Stop Dat Buzzin" .... Dave Carson.
New Song { " Faces Vanished Like a Dream" (composed by Herr Meyer Lutz) } Mr. Geo. Norville.

IN CONCLUSION,
GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S
VOLUNTEER WARRIORS
WILL MUSTER FOR MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.
AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Hark, the Drum!—The Distant Fife!
Approach of the Warriors!—Eyes Right!
Left Wheel!—Forward March to Head-Quarters!
THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA!

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
VARIETY!!
LITTLE ETTA
AS
THE HIGHLAND LADDIE.

VOCAL QUARTETTE .... Orpheus.
Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

SONG AND DANCE.—" Little Butterfly."
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

SCOTCH PATRIOTIC SONG ...... { "The MacGregors' Gathering ...... } A Lee.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

BY REQUEST,
DAVE CARSON
WILL GIVE HIS HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF
THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

OPERATIC SCENA .... Selected.
MRS. CARSON.

PART SECOND WILL TERMINATE WITH
McGOWAN'S DOUBLE REEL AND JIG.
Miss McGowan .... Little Etta.
Mr. McGowan .... Mr. J. Rollings.

AN INTERVAL ....

PART THIRD.
VAUDEVILLE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Popular Vaudeville, entitled,
THE SWISS COTTAGE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
NATZ TIECK .... MADAME DRULIN.
Corporal Max .... Mr. Geo. Norville.
Private Fritz .... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
LISETTE GIERSTIEN—(Sister to Max) MRS. HARRY LESLIE.
SOLDIERS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
AND FOR THE FAREWELL
BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3 | Stalls .... Rs. 2
Upper Circle .... „ 1 | Pit .... As. 8

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay .... Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do. .... „ „ 3 12

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART.
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS,
FOR JUNGLE, HILL OR STATION USE.

NEAT and BRIGHT COLOURED BLANKET RUGS, made long and wide in proportion		16 0 / 18 0	
FINE AUSTRIAN, Soft and Light	22 to	30 0	
THE MOSCOW, soft, light, and warm, full-size		28 0	
THE CELEBRATED SANDRINGHAM, very soft and light	From 36	0	
FINE SCOTCH MAUDS, Mixed	„	28 0	
SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, in a variety of Sizes	„ / „	27 0 / 35 0	
A LARGE CHOICE OF TARTANS, including the 42nd, Hunting Stewart, and Graham. The best Mauds made	From	45 0	
FINE WHITE, manufactured from the best Wool	Pair	25 0	
SUPERFINE, do. do.	„	30 0	
The best quality made, Extra Large	„	34 0	
CRIB BLANKETS, very Light		11 8	
SCARLET BLANKETS, Full size, useful for Travellers	to	23 0 / 30 0	
EXTRA LARGE, made from the Finest Wool			

TOWELS FOR BATH, OR GENERAL USE.

WHITE or BROWN TURKISH, the most comfortable Bath Towel made	Six	10 8
EXTRA LARGE ditto	Six	16 8
TURKISH BATH BLANKETS, thoroughly covering the Bather, a great Luxury	Each	6 8
WHITE HONEY COMB, Strong and durable	Six	5 0
Extra quality	Six	7 0
LINEN HUCKABACK	Six	6 0
PATENT FRICTION TOWELS, manufactured from Tape, combining two distinct Faces, Rough Friction, and Smooth for Drying	Each / Six	3 0 / 20 0

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE. — PILLOWS.

	Inches.	
HORROCKS'S BEST TWILLED COTTON, very strong and durable	72 / 90	9 8 / 11 8
PILLOW CASES	Each	1 4
SUMMER QUILTS, Best Fancy Marsala, very Light, a Light Hot Weather Coverlet		12 8 / 16 0
COTTON PILLOWS, for Travelling		2 0
ENGLISH HORSE HAIR		8 8
FEATHER, thoroughly cleaned		7 8
WHITE CASES for the above		1 8
RUG STRAPS, Patent Secure Handle		2 4

IRISH TABLE LINEN,
FROM ONE OF THE FIRST BELFAST MANUFACTURERS.

SUPER DAMASK NAPKINS, Hemmed and Washed for immediate use, Vine, Fern, or Rose Patterns, rich Fancy Borders	5-8 / 3-8	10 8 / 12 8 / 13 8 / 15 0	
SUPER DOYLEYS, Finest Damask		9 8	
DAMASK CLOTHS, Latest Designs, RICH CENTRES, with deep borders	2½ by 2 / 3½ by 2½	16 8 / 19 0	
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK, cut by the yard to suit any table, most useful to Messes, &c.	yards 2½ / wide 2½	6 8 / 7 8	

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

Ladies' Fans.
Ladies' Belt with Satchels.
Ladies' Sunshades.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Gents' Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Ladies' White Lisle Hose.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose.
Children's Cotton Socks.
Infants' Blankets.
Striped Austrian Rugs.
Silk Rugs.
Scarlet Blankets.
White Best Wool Blankets.
Toilet Covers.
Counterpanes.
Coloured Table Covers.
Damask Cloths.
Ladies' Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Wool Shawls.
Cambric Shirtings.
Plain and Fancy Flannels, Shrunk.
Gentlemen's Socks.
Reading Lamps.
Piesse and Lubin's Scents.
Rimmel's Toilet Soap.
Hair Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Writing Desks.
Gents' Black Hide Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarves.
Boys' Undervests.
Ladies' Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Tan Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' White Lisle Gloves.
Gents' White Doe Gloves.
Ladies' Hats and Helmets in great variety.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gentlemen's Banians.
Portable Wash Stands.
Portable Baths all Sizes.
Ladies' Jewellery Cases.
Chubbs' Cash Boxes.
Portable Camp Bedsteads.
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete.
Gents' Dress and Calf Boots.
Bath Dressing Gowns.
Cash's Patent Towels.
Novelties in Gent's Scarves and Ties.
Ladies Hand Bags.
Courier Bags.
Solid Leather Trunks.
Soap Boxes.
Filters, Covered Wicker.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' do. do.
Ladies' Cambric ½ Doz. Boxes.
Water-Proof Dressing Cases.
Ladies' Costumes.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY HUNT.—MEMBERS are reminded that the ADJOURNED MEETING will take place in Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 13th December, at 5-30 p. m.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—With the permission of Government, a portion of the late Cotton Green on the north side of the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba has been marked out into Plots FOR PITCHING TENTS, for temporary residences. Particulars can be learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS will be received up to 17th instant for the supply during the year 1878 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Byculla, 10th December 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SURUSWATIBAI, widow of VUSUNTROW BHAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO, SOKRIBAI, the wife of VENAYECKRAO BURRICHUND, and WISHWESHWER RAMCHANDRA for and on behalf of POOTLABAI, an infant, have contracted to sell to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, All that piece or parcel of hilly ground with the messuage, tenement, or shed standing thereon, commonly known as Bhawoo Ruckmajee's land, situate on Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and near to the new tank or reservoir now being constructed there by the Municipality of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,562 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north and south partly by the property of Cooverbai, daughter of the late Heerjee Jewanjee Readymoney, and partly by other property of the said Trustees on or towards the east by other property of the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Cooverbai, from which it is separated by a gurga or a loose stone wall, the property of the said vendors. The said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 87, old survey No. 36, and new survey No. 7158, and is registered in the Municipal Abkari books (date trees) under No. 61. All persons having any claim on or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the Undersigned, at our office in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 12th day of December 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ENGLISH CLASSICS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE,
BY
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
WITH LIFE OF THE AUTHOR, AND NOTES SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.
BY
G. W. FORREST, B.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple,
AND
FRANCIS STORR, B.A.,
Late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar, Head Master, Modern Side, Merchant Taylor's School, London.

PRICE TWELVE ANNAS.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" says:—"The English Classics for Indian schools is a very useful series of cheap annotated text-books for the Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools in India. Each volume is to contain one of the chief works of English literature, with a short biographical and critical introduction. The present little volume is a highly creditable example of the series. Mr. Forrest gives a pithy life of Goldsmith, and we are glad to see that this manual for Indian pupils is free from the foolish multiplication of irrelevant notes which is so characteristic of English works of the same class. The notes are confined to points of real difficulty, and are brief, clear, and strictly to the point. In fact this is the sort of book which English boys are in want of."

The *Examiner* says:—"It is a model edition."

IN THE PRESS,
Cowper's Minor Poems.
Milton's Minor Poems.
Hamlet, by Walter H. Pollock, B.A.

LONDON:
RICHARD BENTLEY & SON.
BOMBAY:
THACKER & CO.,
ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.
CALCUTTA:
THACKER, SPINK & CO.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a
Cassel's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics, being a description of Tools, Instruments, Machines, Processes, and Engineering, History of Inventions, General Technological Vocabulary, and digest of mechanical appliances in Science and the Arts; by E. H. Knight. Illustrated with upwards of five thousand Engravings, 3 vols	40 0
Cassel's Illustrated History of India; by James Grant, 2 volume	5 12
Do. do. 1st and 2 volume	11 8
The Timber Trees, Timber and Fancy Woods, as also the Forests of India and of Western and Southern Asia; by E. Balfour	12 8
An Elementary Treatise on Steam and the use of the Indicator; by J. C. Graham	5 12
Upper Egypt: its people and its products; by C.B. Klunzinger	8 12
Reid's Science and Art of the Manufacture of Portland Cement with observations on some of its constructive applications	11 4
Adam's Dictionary of English Literature, being a comprehensive guide to English authors and their works	9 8
Sports in Many Lands—Africa, America, Europe and Asia; by H. A. L. the old Shikaree, 2 vols	8 0
The Perfect Ceremonies of the Royal Arch Degree, to which is added the Lecture, the various Sections and Clauses complete	5 0
The Perfect Ceremonies of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, including Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and of St. John, the Evangelist, to which is added Knight Templar Priest	5 0
The Perfect Ceremonies of Mark Master Mason together with Royal Ark Mariner and Council Monitor for Royal, Select, and Upper Excellent Masters' Degrees	5 0
The Victoria Cross in the Crimea; by Major Knollys	0 12
Ouida's Ariadne: the Story of a Dream	3 4
A Nile Novel; by George Fleming	3 4
Robert Wreford's Daughter; by Emma Jane Worboise	3 4
The Young Squire, or Peter and his Friends; by Mrs Gilbert	2 4
Giffen's Stock Exchange Securities	5 8
New Field Exercise 1877 Pocket size	1 0
Key to Do. 1877 Do	1 0
Weaverly Novels—Cheap and Ill. Edition—Weaverly and Ivanho (others will follow), each	2 4
Diana; by Susan Warner	2 4
Timb's Century of Anecdote from 1760 to 1860	1 8
Ancient Society or Researches in the lines of human Progress from savagery through Barbarism to Civilization; by L. H. Morgan	10 0
Diseases of the Nervous System, their prevalence and Pathology; by J. Althaus	7 8
Thomas's Diseases of Women	17 8
Hewitt's Do.	15
Roberts' Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	1 12
Bryant's Surgery, 2 vols	15 12
Cecile; by Hawley Smart	1 4
That Wife of Mine; by the author of that Husband of Mine	0 12
Diana Gay; or History of a Young Lady; by P. Fitzgerald	1 4
Taine's English Literature, 2 vols	9 8
Hawe's Book of Beaut	6 12
Longmore's Gun-shot injuries	20 0
Proctor's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	8 0
Rosengarten's Architectural Styles	4 12
Von Schellendorf's Duties of General Staff	6 12
Green's History of the English People, new large 8vo. edn, vol. 1	10 0
Todhunter's Natural Philosophy for beginners with numerous examples, 2 vols	4 8
Cassell's Illustrated History of United States, 3 vols	17 8
Forney's Catechism of Locomotive, new ed., 1877	5 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for those Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a handsome, light BAROUCHE. Rs. 1,000. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE, about 200 Flower and other pots of different kinds. Apply to Y. Z., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the WAVERLEY HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL, for a First Class TRADE and INDUSTRY. Apply L. M., Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN to teach a NATIVE GENTLEMAN ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. Apply by letter to X., care of Rogers & Co., Fort.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—A specimen ORNAMENTED CAKE can be seen at PEARSE'S, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the CLUB will take place on SATURDAY, December 15th, to Elephanta. Members requiring Invitation Cards for their guests will kindly apply to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY next the 13th inst., in order that proper arrangements may be made.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, before resuming pressing operations, will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Cotton Presses, Finishers, Engines, Boilers and Pumps in their Press building in the Fort, up till THURSDAY, the 10th January next.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 10th December 1877.

ON HAND,

J. AND W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

D. B. Express Rifle, 450 and 500 gauge, complete ...... Rs. 00
Single Snider Express Rifle, 450 bore, complete ...... „ 325
D. B. C. F., Smooth bore, Shot Gun, complete ...... „ 300

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

INDIA AND ITS NATIVE PRINCES. Travels in Central India and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal. By LOUIS ROUSSELET; carefully Revised and Edited by Lieutenant Colonel C. BUCKLE. Containing 317 Illustrations and Six Maps. Royal 4to 600 pp. Elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt Rs. 65, or cloth extra gilt, Rs. 45.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS of INFANTRY, as Revised, 1877. *Pocket Edition*, Annas 12 each, or post free Re. 1. One dozen free by post for Rs. 10.

A SHORT COURSE OF MILITARY LAW, as applicable to persons subject to the Mutiny Act, to which is added MILITARY LAW as applicable to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War. By MAJOR GORHAM, R.A. *Second Edition*, Rs. 5-8. *Post free*, Rs. 6-0.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS, an Every Day Horse Book, Illustrated. By CAPT. M. HORACE HAYES, B.S.C. Rs. 5, or post free Rs. 5-4.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Will be ready shortly.
THE THIRD EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.
IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME, CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SECOND EDITION

(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

(*Morning Post, Oct. 18.*)

It is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth, which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the subjects thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railway tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with India.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 11th Dec. 1877.

The news of the fall of Plevna received to-day has had a tendency to restrict business of all kinds. While on the one hand it is possible that it may bring peace nearer, it is also felt that we may only now be at the commencement of protracted negotiations, the final result of which it is impossible to foresee, and we have in addition the critical state of matters in France, which would alone be sufficient to render trade dull in the extreme. Further news will be looked for with great anxiety and the course of the funds will be specially watched. Consols yesterday were quoted at 95½, but as Reuter adds that the previous price was incorrect, it is impossible to say in what direction the market has moved, if at all. French Rentes have receded from 107½ to 107.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change; Seeds were unaltered throughout; but Wheat was quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but private telegrams from what we can learn are much less favourable in tone. Political uneasiness on the Continent is generally given as the adverse influence, and we may take it that the fall of Plevna will not have tended to improve matters. The receipts at the American ports, too, were large yesterday, so that we can scarcely look for active advices to-morrow. The strength of the position, however, is so strong that we are scarcely likely to see much of a fall, and in all probability the state of the market will be dull and unsettled until the political horizon becomes clearer.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents, but March shipment has receded to 11⅝ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts	48,000	42,000	49,000
Three "	71,000	68,000	69,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	1,753,000	2,099,000	1,831,000

Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 54⅛d. per oz., a partial decline of ⅛d., and we learn from private sources that transactions are practicable at the quotation. The immediate future of the market will necessarily be guided by the rates obtained for Council drafts to-morrow, but whatever those may be, there is no gainsaying the fact that the course of prices later on is still a matter of the greatest uncertainty. In the first place, we have the uncertainty respecting Council drawings, and secondly, the want of anything like definite information respecting Silver itself. Only a few weeks ago we had statements made in the most authoritative way that the German supply was nearly exhausted appearing alongside of estimates giving the ultimate surplus at figures ranging from 10 to 20 millions sterling, and we question whether much more is really known now. By last mail advices from one well-informed source put the surplus still to be disposed of at 8 millions, a figure which, although comparatively moderate, would still be sufficient to unsettle the value of the rupee for another year at least, and the same authority states that at the time the mail left the German Government had £100,000 on the London Market unsold, and a million sterling lying at Hamburg awaiting disposal. We give these figures for what they are worth, but there is enough in the source from which they are derived to make it pretty certain, taking into account the easy state of money here, that even an increased export trade will not necessarily mean an advance in the value of the rupee.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a somewhat firmer appearance, and for a time an advance in rates seemed probable, but a slightly easier feeling became apparent later on, and at the close, while rates were virtually unchanged, there was more disposition shown to buy. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. " 6 months' sight . 1s. 9 7-32d. "
Credits " 3 " ... .1s. 9⅛d. "
Documents " 3 " ... .1s. 9 3-16d. "

In Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we still quote demand at 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been in stronger request to-day and business has been done at Rs. 95½ and Rs. 95¼; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 95⅛ to ¼; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 102⅞.

The Share Market to-day has been quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press Companies the only movement to record is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. For Spinning and Weaving Shares rates are somewhat irregular. An advance of Rs. 10 is quoted in Cooris, Great Eastern, and Sassoon, and Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass, while is a decline of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

Cotton has been quite inactive to-day. The quieter private advices of yesterday and the political news of this morning have induced buyers for export to pause before operating, and although sellers are still firm at former rates, the tendency of the market is weaker. We quote:—

Now Omra Good Dec. Rs. 210 per candy F. P.
" " F. G. F. " " 207 " "
" " G. F. " " 203 " "
" Hingunghat Good " " 213 " "
" Broach " Feb. " 217 " "

In Seeds there is no alteration of any kind, and only a small ready business is still passing.

Freights by steamer for Liverpool are, if anything, a shade weaker, inasmuch as consignees are now offering to book for all the month at 25s., but owners show no disposition to charter forward at current rates, and for the Mediterranean ports there is a fair enquiry at rather higher rates. For sailing vessels there is no demand whatever, and tonnage is now accumulating very rapidly.

Piece Goods are quiet with no alteration in position. The off-take from the Bazaar may be put at about 250 to 300 packages per diem, but from first hands the demand is slow, dealers holding stocks far in excess of current requirements.

Coals are practically unaltered, although there is rather more offering to arrive.

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 30th Nov. 1877:—

Circle of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Calcutta ...	7,02,65,655	1,51,56,57[illegible]	1,17,65,721	2,54,[illegible]2,466	[illegible],23,54,760
Madras ...	1,64,62,[illegible]1[illegible]	74,40,750		6[illegible],00,00[illegible]	1,[illegible]4,4[illegible],7[illegible]0
Bombay ...	4 25,02,91[illegible]	2,31,[illegible]2[illegible]3[illegible]	1,86,94,068	1,[illegible]8,0 .000	5,75,96,400
Allahabad.	57,51,930	54 11,510	...	31 [illegible]0,000	85.11,[illegible]10
Lahore......	52,09,8[illegible]	34,11,6[illegible]	...	3[illegible],00,00[illegible]	67,11 620
Calicut......	21,[illegible]2,9 5	21,7[illegible],510	-	7,00,0 0	28,73 510
Coconada .	9,16,925	6,67.24[illegible]	...	5,00,[illegible]00	11,67 240
Nagpore	8.6[illegible] 59[illegible]	8,74,96[illegible]	...	6,[illegible]0,[illegible]0	[illegible]4,74 96[illegible]
Kurrachee.	24.84 845	11,[illegible]4.465	...	12,[illegible]0,[illegible]00	23.84.465
Akola	8,13,3[illegible]5	6,[illegible]6,610	...	3,00,[illegible]0[illegible]	9, 6,610
Total...	14,74,21,825	6,00,29,57[illegible]	3,[illegible]4,59,[illegible]89	5,69,32,466	14,74,21,825

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Adriana, 1,305 tons, Captain A. Sinclair, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The S. S. Ben Vairlich, 983 tons, Captain T. Evans, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and ninety-five deck passengers.

The Ship Ardgowan, 1,282 tons, Captain A. Herr, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Dundee (August 9th), brought a cargo of 1,701½ cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Ship Big Bonanza, 1,472 tons, Captain J. H. Stanley, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Liverpool (August 11th), brought a cargo of 1,987 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The S. S. Menzalch, 1,267 tons, Captain J. C. Parker, sailed yesterday for Hull via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Capt. Bryce, Mr. A. G. Walter, and Mr. Hind.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ava, 1,139 tons, Captain W. Bellwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Grant, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. Cox, Mr. R. Thorn, Mr. C. Herjes, Serjeant Head, Serjeant Dickinson, Serjeant C. Sea, Serjeant and Mrs. Dixon, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, 1,865 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and child.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Ben Voirlich (s)......	Evans	Bussorah, Nov 21.
11	Ava (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta, Nov 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Vingorla (s)............	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	China, &c.
	Menzalch (s)	Parker	Hull.

The ship Adriana, Sinclair, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scotland, to Havre and London.
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ganos, to Calcutta.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per ship Buckinghamshire:—Sept 24th, British ship Kate Kellock, from Liverpool to San Francisco, 25 days out, and British barque Palmyra, from Cardiff, for Rio de Janeiro, 28 days out, in Lat 4-13, 54 N, Long 19, 44 45 W. Oct 1st North German ship Hermann, from Newport for Singapore, 28 days out, in Lat 7' 10 S, Long 27,00 W. Nov 15, British ship Montgomeryshire, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 94 days out, and British ship City of Paris, from London to Calcutta, 96 days out, in Lat 17' 14 S, Long 85' 21 E. Nov 21st, British barque Night Hawk from Cochin to False Point, 6 days out, in Lat, 7, 49 44 N, Long 76'46 E.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
7 Austin Friars (s) ...Nash ....Cardiff, Sept 28.
Madras (s)..............James ....Sandoway, Nov 29.
Marianne ....Jacyinct ....Java, Oct 14.
Hahnemann ....Thomson ....Liverpool, April 26.
Dorunda (s)............Templeton ....London, Oct 25.

ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

Per Dorunda—Revd J Allen, Mr Allen and 3 children, Dr D Morrison, Miss Nicholson, Miss Rowland, Mrs Morrison, Miss Vaughan, Mr Way, Mr C Murray, Mr W Murray, Mr Connolly, Mr Bruce, Mr Constable, Mr J Constable, Mr Lidston, Mr Granger, Mr Tinney, Miss Nichols, Miss A Nichols, Mr Coe, Mr Blackie, Miss McKenna, Mr Gordon, Miss Kemp, Revd J Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs Hannah, infant, and ayah, Mr W R Green, Mr Stenhouse, Miss Jessop, Miss Keer, Mr Downing, Mrs McIvor and child, Mr Simmonds, Mrs Simmonds and child, Mr Fenwick, Capt Gryllo, Mrs New II, Miss Newall, Mr Judge, Mr Prince, Miss Craig, Mrs Brown, Mr Green, Mr McNeill, Surgeon-Major Hannah, Mr Andrew, and Mr McLean.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
6 Lencettes............... .... Trincomallee.
7 Abyssinia (s) .... Calcutta.
8 Chyebassa (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
7 Malwa (s)................ .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 11.

From Liverpool.

Vortigern s—50 cases porter, Eduljee Bazonjee; 8 cases sherry-wine, A Blascheck and Co.
Olympia s—613 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

From London.

Agra—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Scotland s—5 cases medicine, other sorts, Surafally Heptoola; 35 cases gin and 10 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Pekin s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Craigforth s—199 cases claret, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Nizam s—5 cases gin, The Bank of Bombay.

From Glasgow.

Olympia s—8 packages hardware, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 11.

For Liverpool.

Olympia s—180 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 77 cwts olibanum, Ewart Latham and Co; 149 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 122 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 145 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha; 394 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund.
F W Harris s—1,451 bundles rattans, Cursondass Nensee; 350 cwts wheat, Ahmed Hajee Essa; 262½ cwts wheat, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein.
City of Baltimore s—53 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 190 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; and 348⅞ cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha.

For London.

Scotland s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Olympia s—75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Calais.

Trafalgar s—3,000 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Royal Crown s—4,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Naples.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Hongkong.

Mirzapore s—1 box real pearls, Esooffally Essabhoy; 112 cwts raisins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 64 chests opium, Nursee Khuttow; 7½ chests opium Jokhiram Jewraz.

For Shanghai.

Mirzapore s—1½ chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull; 67 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyall; 33½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Ganos s—45 bales cotton, Sewbux Joowaremul.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.
1443 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1114 F. W. Harris (s), Shildraki—The Captain.
1528 Olympia (s), Craig—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
105[illegible] Schleswig Bride, Guttrie.
966 Sheild, Masher—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
993 Shadwan (s), Kennedy—W. and A. Graham.

FOR RANGOON.
1286 Annot Lyle, English—The Captain.
1421 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Zancla (s), King—W. Nicol, & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
2299 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 3rd December.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
1584 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 25th Dec.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1059 James Gray (s) White—Ralli Brothers.
1177 Royal Crown (s), Thompson—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1498 Fildenhope, Fleet—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1442 Ganos (s), Wright—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1488 Hellas (s), Smith—Killick Nixon & Co.
861 Marina (s), Ramsay—Hajee Cassom.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—The Captain.

FOR SINGAPORE.
527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—Hajee Zaneb Abadeen.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
296 Mittilla, Nacoda.

FOR CALAIS.
973 Trafalgar (s), Meiki—George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
759 Lady Clare (s), Jarvis—Killick Nixon & Co.
1287 Lord Lytton, Dakin.

NOT FIXED.
821 Agra, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1533 Anglo America, Jordon.
1236 Annie Froste, Welburne.
1282 Ardgowan, Kerr—The Captain.
1282 Altear, Harvey—The Captain.
1292 Blairhoyle, Bryce—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay Muir & Co.
1508 Blenheim (s), Holland.
983 Ben Vairlich (s), Evans—Hajee Zaneb Abadeen.
1472 Big Bonanza, Stanley—The Captain.
1175 Burmah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—The Captain.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Mossey—W. Nicol & Co.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—The Captain.
1270 County Carnarvon, Roberts—The Captain.
1430 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1437 Denone, Gaye—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Bustin—H. F. Soares & Co.
1471 Dunbritton, Emmett—W. Nicol & Co.
1388 East Lothian, Hamilton—The Captain.
1461 Elwell, Barstow.
1102 Eastern Belle, Featherston.
1313 Florida, Curtis.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barrett.
375 Ganlaise, Bassan—Hajee Adom Sedick.
1326 Harald Harfager (s), Heltberg
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1499 Issac Reed, Coley.
1440 Inspector, Erskin—The Captain.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whitting—W. and A Graham.
1436 Morna, Smith—The Captain.
1289 Mallowdale, Dernan—H. F. Soares & Co.
1389 Muskota, Cutten—The Captain.
1859 Northern Light, Kenney—The Captain.
848 Nueva Providencia Ameeetor lue—The Captain.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1353 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Killick Nixon & Co.
1283 Palmas, Elias—W. Nicol & Co.
640 Romeo, Clarke—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.
1369 Rona, Brown.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
818 Scowfield, Lawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
784 Sestos (s), Falmouth—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1468 Tortor (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.
312 Union, Folbait—Rustomjee Framjee.
999 Wilhelm Anton, Deneken—Knoop & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th December 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 30·016
Temperature of the Air................................ 74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer................................ 66·7
Dew Point .... 62·4
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...... 79·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)... 72·4
General Direction of wind...NW, NNW, NE, NNE, N, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours .... 339.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 10.
Joynt, Doctor, Bombay I M D, on duty, from Sind.

December 11.
Johnson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Oldfield, Lieut-Col, Bengal 6th Cavalry, on Medl Cert, from Sitapur Oudh.
Franklyn, Dy Surg Gl, Bombay M D, on duty, from Baroda.
Murray, Capt, Bombay R H A, on duty, from Willington.

DEPARTURES.—December 11.
Palin, Col, Bombay 11th Regt N I, from leave, to Bhooj.
Skoulding, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, to rejoin, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Dec. 8.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr E E Fernandez, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Nimar District.

Surgeon H S Browne, appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Seoni, reported his arrival and received charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Seoni District on the 20th instant.

Captain H H H Hallett, Assistant Commissioner, posted to Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 20th ult.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 8.)

Mr G K Webster and Mr H B Simson are permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Lieut-Col W G Ward, Officiating Superintendent of the School of Industry and of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, to be Superintendent of the School of Industry.

The services of the Rev C Swinnerton, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of the Reverend W E Mills are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The Rev W H Gale, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain.

The services of the Rev W W Nicholls and the Rev T D Gray are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev A C Pearson, Chaplain of Moulmein, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonments.

Mr A Colvin, C S, Collector of Bijnor, is appointed to officiate Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Mr F Fedden, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr R R Beynon, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr A G Hudson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr E W Kellner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and is also empowered to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the date on which Mr R E Hamilton proceeds on leave.

Mr William Dougald Flower Cowley is appointed to be a Probationer in the sixth class of the Financial Department, and is attached to the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Military Department.

H E the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieut J P Brabazon, 10th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut H L Ramsay, 6th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut E H H Montresor, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

The under mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major: Captain T W Hogg.

The under-mentioned officers having completed twelve years, service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain: Lieut W J A Birch and Lieut D S Cuninghame.

Col J N Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, to be Judge Advocate-General, in succession to Colonel G C Hatch, C S I, whose period of service will expire on the 12th Dec.

Hony Captain J Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department.

Lieut P A Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, and Captain J R Buriton-Bennet, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieut G Wingate, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Surgeon-Major H B Hassard, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General British Medical Service, Lahore Circle, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J Lamprey, M B, proceeding on furlough.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe: Major (Brevet Lieut Col) W H Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for one year, Major A D Butter, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for two years, Captain J Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, on private offairs, for one year, two monhts, and twenty-three days.

The furlough granted to Major F Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled at his own request.

Deputy Surgeon-General J T C Ross is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service: Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) W H Paget, ordinary pension £292, annuity £258-14; date of retirement 7th December.

The services of Captain W E Gowan, General List Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following Upper Subordinates have been temporarily transferred from British Burmah to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works: Mr C A Oliver, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Mr J Dupeyron, Overseer.

Mr I Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter.....................13th, 2h. 25·5m. a.m.
Full Moon ....20th, 4h. 42·6m. p.m.
Last Quarter........................27th, 11h. 10 9m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 12	....	6 26	5 22	3 54 m / 4 15 a	10 28 m / 10 2 a
Th. 13	English mail expected.	6 26	5 23	4 34 m / 5 21 a	11 16 m / 11 9 a
Fr. 14	......	6 27	5 23	5 26 m / 6 38 a	0 12 a / ......
Sat. 15	......	6 27	5 24	6 19 m / 7 52 a	0 23 m / 1 6 a
Sun. 16	Third Sunday in Advent	6 28	5 24	7 26 m / 8 59 a	1 43 m / 2 5 a
Mon. 17	......	6 28	5 24	8 16 m / 9 49 a	2 48 m / 2 50 a
Tues. 18	......	6 29	5 25	9 4 m / 10 33 a	3 40 m / 3 34 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON begs to announce that he has commenced the organisation of a SOCIETY for the PRACTICE of CHORAL MUSIC, under the above title. Intending members may learn the terms of subscription and other particulars by communicating with Mr. PLUMPTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.
T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th November 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANISTER—December 10th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of John Macpherson Canister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PREVOST—CAMPBELL—December 11th, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Dr. Maule, George Fairfax Prevost, Forest Department, younger son of Vice-Admiral Prevost, to Georgina, second daughter of the late Smollett Campbell, Esq.

DEATHS.

MAYERS—December 8th, Louisa Caroline, the beloved child of W. H. G. Mayers, aged 5 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—December 5th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of C. A. Bull, Esq., of a son.
CARTER—December 7th, at Buxar, the wife of P. W. Carter, of a daughter.
EWING—November 26th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain Ewing, R A, of a daughter.
GRINTER—November 30th, at Simla, the wife of C. Grinter of a daughter.
RIGG—December 8th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. Rigg, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

KEMP—November 17th, at Trichinopoly, of cholera, William Kemp, Esq., aged 77 years.
PURSER—December 5th, at Jhelum, of fever, Elizabeth, beloved wife of W. E. Purser, B. C. S., aged 23.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

Plevna has fallen at last, after a defence, lasting over nearly five months, which will be memorable in military history. Ghazi Osman almost succeeded, when he repulsed the Russian attack on July 30, in saving Turkey from destruction. Possibly, he did not then know the extent of his own good fortune, or he would have taken the offensive and made a dash to seize the bridge over the Danube at Sistova. Even had this effort failed, its boldness would have had a considerable effect on the fortunes of the campaign. But, whether from want of military genius or from having a too accurate knowledge of the defects of his own army, who, however good behind stone walls, may have been unfit to take the field, Osman was content to remain upon the defensive, and to surround his position with earth-works which the Russians found to their cost were impregnable by assault. From the middle of September, after the bloody repulse of the third Russian attempt to take the place by storm, till the third week in October, Osman maintained tolerably free communication with the Turkish forces at Sofia, and received supplies of troops, ammunition, and provisions which made him confident apparently of holding his ground all through the winter. It was not till October 24 that the Russians, at the sacrifice of nearly 3,000 of their finest troops, seized the important position of Gorny Dubnik on the Sofia road, and the investment of Plevna was not completed on the western side till the first week in November. It is a matter for surprise, with regard to which explanations will now probably be forthcoming, that Osman, who had defended his earth-works so energetically, tamely allowed the Russians and Roumanians to cut his communications with the outside world, and did not make one desperate effort with his whole force to overwhelm General Gourko at Dubnik and escape along the Sofia road. Once he allowed himself, with his large army, to be enclosed in a place in which he had but a limited supply of provisions, his doom was certain. The besiegers, taught wisdom by bitter experience, made no further attempts to capture the Turkish redoubts, but trusted to the sure action of famine to reduce their enemy. Osman stayed at his post for seven long weeks, vainly expecting succour; and, when his troops could endure no further suffering, he would not lay down his arms without making one heroic attempt to break through the besiegers' lines and reach Widdin. The effort failed, as might have been predicted. The besieging army, quickly gathering, at a summons sent by the telegraph which connected all the Russian positions, near the spot at which the garrison sallied forth, attacked it in front and rear; and Osman was forced to surrender. But he has at least fallen not ingloriously, and his name will probably be handed down to posterity as that of the most valiant Turkish leader in the last great war fought to maintain the supremacy of Islam in the East of Europe.

It would not be going too far to say that with the fall of Plevna the Turkish Empire has ceased to exist as a European Power. We do not forget that Turkey has still considerable forces under arms, or that the Bulgarian fortresses of Rustchuk, Shumla, Silistria, and Varna are still intact; but the mainspring of Turkish resistance to the Russian invasion has been effectually broken by the capture of Plevna, and the overwhelming strength of the Russian army now set free for active operations will quickly crush all further opposition. Even with more than 100,000 men detained around Plevna, the Russians have been able up to this time not merely to hold their own elsewhere, but to thrust the armies under Suleiman and Mehemed Pashas back as far at least as the line of the Balkans. Mehemed's army, indeed, has been forced to cross the mountains, and for the last fortnight its efforts have been confined to withstanding the Russian advance on Sofia. Suleiman has been more fortunate. His attack on Elena seems to have been well conceived and carried out; and, though the result of the enterprise has been disappointing, as the Turkish general could not follow up his first success, but was repulsed near Tirnova and has his head-quarters now some way to the eastwards of Elena, his army has at all events not yet been driven into Roumelia. But, now that the Russians are entirely freed from all anxieties in Bulgaria,—for they have cleared the country on their right as far as the Servian frontier, and on their left flank they need only leave a small reserve to watch one face of the Quadrilateral, which on the reverse face is exposed to an attack by Zimmerman's corps coming from the Dobrudscha,—they will be able to send to General Gourko and the Czarewitch reinforcements before which it is probable that the Turkish leaders will feel themselves compelled to beat a retreat to Adrianople. Mehemed Pasha's position, in particular, will become quite indefensible if he tries to hold his ground near Sofia; for there can be no doubt that the Servians will now declare war and march upon Sofia by the high road from Nissa, while the Russians, who have already got possession of two of the Passes over the Western Balkans, will pour down into the plains in irresistible strebgth and place themselves on Mehemed's line of retreat to Adrianople. The bad weather which is reported to have set in may delay operations; but the Russians have already shown in this war that the weather does not make much difference to them, and, unless Mehemed and Suleiman quickly unite their armies in order to make a final stand at Adrianople, the chances are that each of them will be attacked and destroyed by superior forces. The defences of Adrianople have lately been strengthened with new works, and at this city, the early European capital of the Turkish Sultans, the Turks may now be expected to make their last desperate struggle to maintain their footing in Europe. The result of this struggle cannot be doubtful. The Turks will fight bravely and savagely against an overpowering Russian force for some time; and then they will surrender *en masse* or make the best of their way, closely pursued by the victorious enemy, to Constantinople. No other issue to the strife is possible. The European resources of Turkey in men, money, and arms must be now well nigh exhausted, and it is vain to hope that help can come to the Sultan from Asia. On the contrary, it is evident that the integrity of His Imperial Majesty's Asiatic dominions is now in deadly peril, and that a dissolution of the whole Empire is probably impending. Ghazi Mukhtar's reassuring telegrams from Erzeroum seem to have cheered the hearts of the Turks in Constantinople for a time; but, as the Russians never relinquished their positions before that city, they were obviously only awaiting the arrival of reinforcements and heavy artillery from Kars to resume hostilities. It is only three weeks yet since Kars fell, and the difficulties of transport over 100 miles of mountainous country in the midst of winter must have seriously delayed the march of the troops and guns. The expected reinforcements have, however, we now learn, reached the Russian camp near Erzeroum, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Loris Melikoff, has arrived and fixed his head-quarters at Hassan Kaleh. The Russian army, which was previously too weak to undertake regular siege operations, will now invest Erzeroum; and, if Mukhtar allows himself to be shut up with his army in the city, though he may and probably will make a resolute defence, he cannot but quickly share the fate of Ghazi Osman, and leave the Sultan with no troops to maintain his authority in Armenia and the coast districts along the Black Sea except the besieged garrison of Batoum. What we are witnessing, in fact, in Asia as well as in Europe is the utter collapse of the Turkish power. It has been beaten down thoroughly and finally, and can never raise its head from the dust again. So far as the fate of Turkey is concerned, the Eastern Question is now settled, as absolutely as the fate of Austria was settled at Sadowa or that of France at Sedan.

It will now be necessary for England, if she ever means to do so, to meet Russia face to face and say distinctly what is her ultimatum as regards the terms of peace to be imposed upon Turkey. The British Cabinet have held frequent meetings during the last few days, and the news of the fall of Plevna will compel even Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury to make up their minds whether England should go to war for Constantinople or not. That is the real question at issue, no matter what specious disguise it may put on. The Russians will not stop short of acquiring the mastery of the straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Their reverses and heavy losses in the early part of the campaign will only make them insist peremptorily on getting concessions even more extensive than they would have been satisfied with a year ago. The foolish politicians and journalists at home who exulted in the Russian defeats, and prophesied that the world need never be frightened again with the bugbear of Russian aggression, must feel slightly uncomfortable now, when they find that the Russian army has vindicated its military reputation and restored the credit of the great Northern Empire. Russia is stronger now than if the campaign had been the mere military promenade it was expected to be, for she has shown that she possesses the courage and capacity to overcome the most formidable and unlooked for difficulties. Her confidence in herself must therefore have been greatly increased, and the least she will now ask will be the independence of the Danubian provinces, the freedom of passage through the Dardanelles for her ships of war, and the cession of territory and fortresses in Asia to compensate her for the expenses of the war. Already some misguided writers in England have begun trying to reconcile the public mind at home to this programme of the terms on which peace might be concluded. It is urged, with good reason, that Bulgaria cannot again be placed under Turkish rule. As for Kars and Erzeroum, has not the sagacious Lord Derby, the embodiment of that English common sense which justifies Napoleon's sneer at the nation of shopkeepers, already declared that the road to India does not lie through Armenia, and that, so long as English trade through the Suez Canal is not molested, Russia may annex all the Turkish provinces in Asia from Trebizonde to Bagdad? There remains the question of opening the straits to vessels of war; and some English journalists have already assured their readers that it will be a greater advantage for England to be able to send her men-of-war into the Black Sea than for Russia to get a free passage for hers into the Mediterranean. The *Times* admits, indeed, that, were the navigation of the straits free to men-of-war of all nations, the Russians might lay Constantinople in ashes before the British Mediterranean squadron could sail from Malta to Besika Bay; but, the leading journal gravely says, this danger might be provided against by a clause in the Treaty forbidding more than one ship to pass at a time! This would be exquisite fooling, if the interests of the British Empire were not concerned. But Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues, at all events, are pledged to the opinion that Constantinople must not be allowed to fall under Russian control; and it may be hoped they will have the sense to see that now is the critical time when they must resolve either to fight for this principle or to let the Eastern Question be solved without the intervention of England. "Mediation" is of no use. Before the fall of Plevna it was rejected as being offered too soon; now it will be scouted as coming too late. Russia has evidently secured the material support of Germany and Austria; and it is by the use of material force alone on the other side that England can hope to make her voice heard. No one can now attempt the restoration of the Turkish Empire; and it is idle for Lord Derby to evade prompt action by quoting treaties which have ceased to have any weight. Instead of standing on formality, and refusing to let the British fleet enter the Dardanelles till the Sultan invites it, the British Ministry should frankly say that, in order to prevent the conclusion of a treaty injurious to the Imperial interests of England, it has determined to place Constantinople under the fire of the guns of English men-of-war and to occupy Bagdad and perhaps Trebizonde and Alexandretta with British troops. Such a declaration would mean war with Russia; but a war with Russia cannot now be avoided unless England is willing to abandon the pretence of being a great Imperial Power.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.

Owing to the great discontent felt by the people at the power which the Sultan's brother-in-law, Mahmoud Damad, has arrogated to himself, we are told that we may expect any day a revolution in Constantinople. The ill-will against Mahmoud lay dormant only so long as fortune favoured the Turkish arms, but no sooner had the fickle deity deserted the Turks than the anger and hatred of which he is the object surged to the surface once more. Rightly or wrongly, his countrymen suspect him of treasonable complicity with the Russians, the disasters in Asia and the apprehension of fresh misfortunes on the Orchanie-Plevna side have increased the bitterness of feeling against him, and symptoms of it were openly manifested by the publication of inflammatory placards which were posted up in the streets and mosques of Stamboul. The nation was therein adjured to waken to its danger as Mahmoud, in conjunction with the Russians, was leading it to certain destruction; all true patriots were called on to join in one supreme effort to save their country, and they were told that if the Almighty denied them success and gave them over into the hands of the enemy, then a terrible punishment must be meted out to Mahmoud, who is styled in terms of contempt "that miserable fire worshipper." The police tore down the placards and made some arrests, and Mahmoud went to the Sultan and informed him that he had discovered a serious conspiracy, which had for its object to dethrone His Majesty and restore Murad. There was a talk of placing Murad in stricter confinement, but the plan was abandoned, as Mahmoud saw that the temper of the people [illegible] towards the ex-Sultan might fan into a flame the smouldering fire of discontent, which was ready to burst out against him.

It is not clear whether an attempt was not made to poison Mahmoud, for he was suddenly taken dangerously ill some few days after the appearance of the placards; his physician, a European, was hastily summoned to the Palace and retained there all night; he reported the illness to have been a stroke brought on by over anxiety, but who has ever heard of an acknowledged case of poisoning in Turkey, especially within the precincts of the Imperial residence? Apoplexy has often been found a convenient verdict to account for the sudden departure to the abode of Houris of individuals whose removal was desirable.

The subject of mediation and peace has been exhaustively discussed during the last three weeks. It was taken for granted that the Turks had been humbled into a less defiant spirit by these reverses in Asia, and that, cowed and disheartened, they would now be willing to treat on terms considered suitable from a Russian point of view. The call to arms of 300,000 more men does not indicate on the part of the Turkish Government a disposition to acknowledge itself done and at the end of its military resources. The spirited attitude which the Turks have assumed in the face of defeat has been already justified by Mukhtar's late victory under the walls of Erzeroum. No one beholding the straits to which he was driven a fortnight ago would have believed that he could have had it in his power, so soon, to beat the Russians again. The few battalions that remained to him had been so discouraged by defeat, and scared by the superior numbers of the enemy, that he found it utterly impossible to keep his ground on any of the positions in which he attempted to make a stand. The disorderly flight from Deveboyun—the last of the strategic points favourable for defence before finally retiring within the walls of Erzeroum—seemed to give the last blow to Turkish hopes in Armenia. On this occasion the Turks appear to have lost all heart, and seized with a sudden panic, they hardly awaited the attack of the enemy, but fled, abandoning guns and baggage; some of the officers seem to have led the way in this stampede, as Mukhtar, in his account of the battle, dwells chiefly on the culpable conduct of the officers. Mukhtar is said to have exerted himself to the utmost to rally his men and to have shot four of the fugitive officers with his own hand in the hope of arresting the panic. After the disaster at Deveboyun, the siege of Erzeroum was expected to follow as a matter of course, and funds were despatched in all haste from Constantinople to push on the provisioning of the town. All those who could afford to move were leaving the place, and Sir Arnold Kemball, with his staff, had likewise removed to safer quarters on the road to Trebizonde. Rumour, which is always very busy in Constantinople, had already prepared us for the worst, it being currently reported that Erzeroum had been taken by assault. The actual facts, however, which were known here the morning after they occurred, show, once more, how useless it is to arrive at foregone conclusions on the events of this war. The Turks had not only repulsed the attack on Erzeroum, but they had plucked up heart again to assume the offensive. The Russians had counted on taking the garrison by surprise, and stole up to the Azizie redoubt 2½ hours before dawn. The battalion of Mustahfis who held it gave way, allowing the assailants to penetrate into the works of the fortified camp and making prisoners of the troops within. By this time the alarm had been given to the men in the neighbouring redoubts, who in their turn surrounded the Russians and held them in check until the return of daylight enabled them to discern friend from foe, and then strengthened by fresh reinforcements from Erzeroum, the Turks made a furious bayonet charge, which strewed the ground with Russian killed and wounded, and drove the survivors to seek refuge in flight. On seeing the failure of their attack, the Russian supporting columns also gave way; they were hotly pursued as far as Deveboyun, when they rallied, and facing their pursuers, caused some disorder in their ranks, but the Turkish cavalry, quickly recovering itself, again turned the tables on the Russians, and once more resuming the pursuit, followed the enemy as far as prudence would permit. Ten Russian prisoners and a great quantity of war equipments were the spoils of this victory. Seeing that the attempt to take Erzeroum by a *coup de main* has resulted in utter discomfiture, it is believed that the Russians will be obliged to restrict the area of their operations, as they will hardly venture in this advanced season to expose their armies to the risks of a regular siege of a town like Erzeroum.

The operations on the Lom have lost all their interest for the unmilitary portion of the public who do not understand the marches and counter-marches of Suleiman's army; its occasional brushes with the enemy when neither Turks nor Russians seem to be in earnest, and when, after leaving 200 or 300 of their men on the field, both armies retire and report to their respective Governments that, the object of the movement having been accomplished, they had retired to their former positions. The fact is that both armies have exerted their ingenuity rather to purposes of defence than those of attack; each on their side are strongly entrenched, and each fears that whichever of the two ventures first on the more ambitious ground of an offensive movement is likely to come to grief. A general, however, may gain as much credit in refusing to fight as in rushing at a wall that he cannot knock down, and Suleiman has received more *kudos* for his inaction on the Lom than ever he did for his furious pounding of Shipka; for has he not attained the much-coveted honour, the prize which the four Turkish generals in command have been coveting all the summer?—that of being appointed Generalissimo of all the Sultan's armies.

Since his concentration at Rasgrad and his change of front, which places him in a position to watch the Russian army in the Dobrudscha as well as that of the Czarewitch, it is clear Suleiman does apprehend much serious fighting for the winter, his generals of division having taken houses at Rasgrad, and some of them are providing themselves with the sweet solace of female companionship to while away the time. Preparations are being made as well to house the troops, and in a letter I have just seen the following interesting account is given in the way this is managed:—"Eight of these houses are allotted to each battalion, they are 40 feet long by 15 broad and 10 feet high; 5 feet in the ground to economize material and 5 feet above it. The elevation is of strong wattle and date, roofed with willow boughs laid on a wooden frame, over which a layer of earth and above a thatch of Danube reeds; each contains two stoves of mud and brick, 6 inches of wattle fences off an 18 inch path down the middle, and on either side the men lie. The earth excavated is banked against the wattle outside. A layer of willow boughs is laid on the ground where the men lie, and over that a layer of straw. The framework of the huts is fastened with wooden trenails, and it is the pride of the officers that this mode of winter shelter does not cost the Government a farthing. The wood, reeds and withers are cut and fashioned by the soldiers, who make the bricks for the stoves also and build them on the staff model, they shape the trenails and excavate the hollows. The huts are put together with great neatness; artistic taste is displayed in the arrangement of the descending entrance, which some of the companies have elaborated with various intricacies of withy work. As residences they are warm, and proof against any weather."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN CUTCH.

We publish below the address read to H. E. the Governor on Friday, the 30th, at Bhooj by H. H. the Rao; also the latter's reply on receiving the Delhi banner from the Governor.

Your Excellency,—It gives me much pleasure to welcome your Excellency to this land of ancient fame and traditions.

If little gifted by nature with scenes of picturesque beauty, it is certainly unique in its character, and to a mind so profound and experienced as your Excellency possesses, it cannot fail to give an interest peculiar in itself.

I am particularly glad that your Excellency has paid a visit to this principality at so opportune a moment, when different civilizing influences have just commenced their work in it under the auspices and benign guidance of the British Government.

Young as I am, it is beyond my capacity to say anything in connection with the administration of this State but the country has no doubt much to desire and much to expect from the guardianship under which it is placed, and when I grow up to man's estate, and the administration is entrusted to my care and management, freed from the disputes and complications which at present exist, I am sure I shall have reason to look back upon this moment with feelings of respect and gratitude towards your Excellency.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving expression to the feelings of loyalty and devotion which have always marked the very intimate relations subsisting between this State and the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and a personal visit from so distinguished and trusted a representative of Her Britannic Majesty as your Excellency, must materially strengthen the bond which indissolubly connects the fortunes of my family with those of the British Empire.

The vast public good which your Excellency has been able to effect in the Bengal Presidency, and to which an adequate expression was given on behalf of its teeming population so recently, speaks volumes for your Excellency's large sympathies and liberality of sentiment; your Excellency's distinguished career in various capacities is well-known, and the indefatigable zeal and unsurpassed energy which have been universally acknowledged and eulogised as distinctive traits in your Excellency's character, leave no doubt that the Princes and people of this Presidency have a bright future before them.

I am very much obliged to your Excellency for having found time, amidst multifarious and pressing duties, to honour us with a visit of which I will always cherish the most lively recollections.

Your Excellency,—I am proud of this occasion, and humbly sensible of the honour your Excellency has just conferred on me by presenting this banner on behalf of the Empress of India. The attachment which my family and State entertains towards Her Majesty's Government, and the estimation in which they have been hitherto held by it, are not unknown to your Excellency, and I promise that this banner shall never be unfurled in the cause of its enemies. I duly appreciate the great consideration shown to my House, and I shall feel obliged by your Excellency's conveying to Her Majesty my respectful thanks, and an expression of my deep attachment and loyalty to the Crown of England.

The following is the speech made by the Governor to the Rao and the Assemblage in the Durbar Hall:—

Your Highness, Sirdars, Chiefs, and Gentry of Cutch,—As I am unfortunately unacquainted with the Gujarati language, I am unable to address you in your own vernacular. Nevertheless I desire, through an interpreter, to offer you a few words of practical and friendly advice. In the first place I am glad that the young Rao has himself read his address in the English language. H. H. cannot set a better example to his subjects than by acquiring a knowledge of English at so early an age, and this is in itself a proof that English education will spread among the people of this country. Secondly I am glad to address you in this noble and magnificent hall, which will give to the people of Cutch an idea of the beauties of European art and culture. Now, I would wish you to remember that we are living in an age of progress. The province of Cutch has hitherto occupied an isolated position, but I think the time has now come when it must be joined with the rest of the British Empire by means of railways, telegraphs, and maritime communications. It is not yet decided whether the railway line to Sind will pass through Deesa, Patan, and the desert of Thur and Parkur or through Kattywar and Cutch. But whichever route is fixed upon, it is probable that the province of Cutch will shortly be connected by rail with the rest of the British Empire. I trust, however, that this will not keep you from proceeding with the construction of the breakwater at Mandvi, which is your principal sea-port. Although Cutch has lost its ancient trade, and may not be able to regain it entirely, yet the improvement of its seaports will enable it at least to retain its trade with Persia, Arabia, and the African coast.

Those of you who are connected with this land should thankfully remember that you have just escaped very narrowly from the dangers of famine. This must incite you all to help the Durbar in adopting precautions against the recurrence of similar calamities in future. Reservoirs should be constructed for the storage of the water which falls during the annual rains, and new wells for irrigation should be dug in suitable places throughout the province.

All these material improvements cannot, however, bear fruit fully unless they are accompanied by a certain amount of moral progress, the chief instrument of which is education. I am glad to observe from the return furnished by the Dewan, that judging from the number of schools and pupils in Cutch, a good beginning has been made in the matter of popular education, but the education of men of the future generation will be best secured by the education of the women, and in this respect also I am glad to find that a beginning has been made here in promoting female education. These and other improvements are being effected under the auspices of the able British officers who have been entrusted with the duty of administering the affairs of this province during the minority of H. H. the Rao and of the able native officers who have been associated with them, and I trust that when some ~~years hence~~ H. H. the Rao assumes the charge of the administration of the country he will find it considerably improved both morally and materially, and that he will also find about him a body of able, trained, and experienced native officials in charge of the different departments.

Meanwhile I observe one peculiarity here, which is this, that while H. H. the Rao is master of the province of Cutch, and has to defend the whole country, to carry on its entire administration, and to be responsible for its moral and material prosperity, he enjoys only half its revenues, the other half going to his numerous relations called collectively the Bhayads. It is therefore only fair that the Bhayad should bear their share in the general expenses of the country and co-operate with the Durbar of H. H. the Rao, in effecting improvements. They should educate their peasantry and retainers. They must establish schools not only in their own places of residence and principal towns, but also in their villages. They should also try to improve the health of their people by opening dispensaries and adopting preventive measures against disease, such as vaccination, &c. They should also contribute their fair share towards the construction of roads in order to carry agricultural produce to the seaports and facilitate and encourage trade.

I have already adverted to the importance of wells and reservoirs of water. Now it is in the construction of wells in their own villages that the Bhayad are bound to render assistance.

The British Government has guaranteed the chiefs of the Bhayad in the enjoyment of their possessions, *i. e.*, their ancestral lands, but it expects them to do their duty both towards the Durbar of H. H. the Rao and towards their ryots, and thus to fulfil the obligations attached to their tenures. The Bhayad should remember that it is not enough that they should collect their revenues and preserve the peace. They must also co-operate with the administration of H. H. the Rao in all measures calculated to promote the moral and material prosperity of the country. Some of the Bhayad hold a certain amount of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This is, and will be, based on their intelligence, education, and industry, and also on the extent of their holdings, but I cannot promise that jurisdiction will be confirmed to those who are not qualified by their education and ability to personally exercise it, or whose holdings are petty and insignificant. If the Bhayad duly fulfil the duties and responsibilities which I have just enumerated, the British Government will be always glad to see the *gadee* of H. H. the Rao surrounded by a body of his own kinsman, who by their position, intelligence, and experience will from generation to generation support the administration of the country.

At the dinner given to His Excellency by the Durbar on the 30th, the Rao read the speeches which follow, proposing the toasts of the Empress and the Governor:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose a toast to which I am sure you will all most cordially and heartily respond, and which cannot but give rise to feelings of loyal attachment and devotion in the mind of every one present. It is the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The virtues of Her Imperial Majesty are well-known throughout her vast dominions, and we have even here in India repeated tokens of Her Gracious Majesty's love for her people and desire for their prosperity. She has but recently proclaimed her desire to see liberty and equity spread and maintained in her Indian Empire. She has given repeated assurances of her solicitude for the welfare of the Native Princes, and there has been in this part of her vast Empire such a period of peace during her reign as was never known before. My late revered father had the pleasure of meeting their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, from whom he met with very kind and considerate treatment, and the messages which have since been received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales fully evince the regard which the Royal Family entertains towards my house. The Alfred High School in Cutch and the Albert Edward Breakwater at Mandvi are living proofs of the sincere attachment and the devoted loyalty of my family to Her Majesty's Crown. As a Native Prince, therefore, proud of this reciprocity of feelings, I beg you will drink the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India with a cordiality equal to the pleasure I feel in proposing it.

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose the toast of the evening, the health of our worthy and distinguished guest, Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. His Excellency has long been known to the Indian world as a brilliant administrator. In the Punjab, Central Provinces, Hydrabad, Bengal, and Bombay, and in the Departments of Finance, Diplomacy, or General Administration, whether acting as Secretary, working under the orders of a Chief, or as Chief himself directing the administration of a large province, or as a Special Delegate for Famine in Bengal, in 1874 and in Madras in 1877, Sir Richard has earned for himself a reputation as an earnest and indefatigable worker, and as a sagacious and beneficent ruler. In the short space of time during which His Excellency has been presiding over the Government of the Western Presidency, he has seen the greater portion of it, and has already personally promoted and encouraged many useful institutions. It would be superfluous for me to dilate upon His Excellency's character or achievements, but this much I may be permitted to say that the Bombay Presidency has been most fortunate in having Sir Richard Temple for its Governor during the recent time of famine and distress. I fully appreciate the kindness of His Excellency in thus favouring us with a visit so soon after assuming his present high post, and hope that what he may now see in Cutch will induce him to come again. It is with no ordinary pleasure, therefore that I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink His Excellency's health with all honors.

This latter toast the Governor suitably acknowledged, and then briefly proposed the Rao's health, to which the Rao replied as follows:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to your Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen present for their good wishes towards me, and for the very kind manner in which they have drunk my health. It is not without regret that I miss on this occasion, amongst so many familiar faces, the presence of Colonel and Mrs. Barton. Their solicitude for the improvement of myself and my brother, the Prince Kalobha, has been most kind and unremitting, and I am fully conscious of the great benefit which we have both derived from their advice and warm friendship. In their absence, however, I have had great pleasure in making the acquaintance of Major Reeves, who is an old friend of my late honoured father.

With Colonel Palin, Lieutenant Wray, the Assistant Political Agent, and the ladies and gentlemen residing in the camp, I have always maintained the most cordial relations on all occasions, and I trust that our regard and esteem for one another will increase as time goes on.

BOMBAY.

We have at last got some really cold weather in Bombay. The thermometer yesterday morning stood as low as 64 degrees at the Byculla Club, and in tents on the Esplanade it went down to 61. The strong wind we have blowing has almost a wintry fee, and we believe the oldest residents of Bombay can hardly remember cold so great as we are now experiencing.

The following programme will be played by the band of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, at the Gymkhana this afternoon:—

March.................Prince Arthur's.............................Henvel.
Overture...............Schubert ....Suppe.
Selection ....Lucia Di Lammermoor ....Donizetti.
Waltz....................Atoi ....Waldteufel.
Concertino for Cornet a Piston ....Muller.
Quadrille ....Chaine-de-Fleurs...............................Faust.
Galop ....Daybreak..Young.
Waltz...................Ocean ....Wald.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Mr. B. A. Dougherty is appointed to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of November was 700 bales, weighing 2,74,288 lbs., or 428 candies and 368 lbs., valued at Rs. 70,140.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Francesco Muraglia to be in charge of the office of Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier C. Grondona, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Baboola Tank Road, on view of the body of Kootoob Puccordee. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank."

Refractory seamen.—W. Duff and three other European seamen were charged yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the ship Lanarkshire, of which they are articled seamen. The prisoners having expressed a desire to return on board and resume their duties, his Worship, after warning them, ordered them to be sent on board their ship.

Appeal for the poor-box.—We have been requested by W. Webb, Esq, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to solicit contributions to the Fort Police Court poor-box, which is now quite empty. It may not be sufficiently known that many respectable European and Eurasian poor are relieved from this source when funds permit. As Christmas is now rapidly approaching, many deserving poor will look for the usual help given them at this season.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

The Commission met again yesterday afternoon for the last time, to take evidence. Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham were re-examined, and Dr. Lyon and Dr Gray were examined. Full reports will be published in future issues.

"THE INDIAN CHARIVARI."

An unusually good number of "Charivari" is that for December, the productions of "Isca" and his brother artists worthily setting off the entertaining literary and diverting matter which is to be found in every page. The album portrait has special interest for us on this side of India, as it is that of the Revenue Member of the Bombay Council. The likeness is very good, and the firm yet genial expression of the hon'ble gentleman is well secured. The cartoon hits off a current event, in the welcome given to the Viceroy on his return to Calcutta. A "Boudoir Ballad," with its pretty female figure is a "wary" production, and "Amalgamation of the Races" is "too awful" to contemplate as a possible vision of the future. The whole number is full of amazing reading, lit up with much genuine humour.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MR. MORARJEE GOCULDAS'S.

One of those pleasant social gatherings at which the representatives of different races meet together with an inclination to good-fellowship, took place last evening at the bungalow of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Morarjee has issued invitations to a series of evening parties, which commenced on Monday last and end on Friday next, the latter being the day on which the marriage of his daughter Godavribai is to take place. On Monday and yesterday the bungalow and the adjoining grounds were tastefully illuminated. The guests, among whom were many European ladies and gentlemen, began to arrive after 9 o'clock and were accommodated in a large open-air *mandap*, in which *nautch* girls were dancing and singing with all the erratic cadence of which Hindoo music is believed to be susceptible,—to the amusement at least, if not to the satisfaction of the European portion of the guests. By 10 o'clock several hundreds of guests had arrived, and the public road was filled with a long array of carriages from one end to to the other. A similar evening party takes place to-night; and a special party for European ladies and gentlemen will take place to-morrow, when arrangements have been made for a concert to be given by Madame Tasca's Company.

REPORT FROM THE POLITICAL RESIDENT, ADEN.

For the week ending the 28th November.

Jedda.—H. B. M.'s Consul at Jedda reports, "Since addressing you last, I am pleased to inform you that His Highness the lord Sherreef has settled the disputes with the Bedouin Chiefs by payment to them of the subsidies which had fallen in arrears, the road to Medina is now declared safe, and the pilgrim caravan has already left for the port. The new Governor of Jedda has arrived, and the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz is on his way to his post from Constantinople. All is quiet here."

News from Interior.—Sultan Hoosain is now in the Alawee country with only a few followers. Sultan Ahmed bin Hoosain, accompanied by the whole of the Fudhli tribes, attacked at Meer, and after three days' fighting, captured the ports and town and forced the people to capitulate. Mahomed bin Sallah, brother of Omer bin Sultan Nukeeb of Makulla, who, it was reported in news report of the 14th instant, had left Makulla and proceeded to Broom, arrived in Aden about ten days ago, and returned to Makulla yesterday.

The Turkish Envoy, Seyud Ahmed Khoulousse Effendi, passed through here to-day.

MSS. FOR THE PRESS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to "Manuscript for the Press," with effect from 1st January 1878, the privilege of transmission by letter-post at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, under the conditions applicable to proof sheets. The rule respecting "Proof sheets," modified so as to include "Manuscript for the Press," will be as follows:—"Proof sheets and Manuscripts for the Press, marked as such, may be sent by letter-post, either without covers or in covers open at the ends, at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the outside under the signature in full of the sender," viz.:—

Not exceeding in weight 10 tolas .... ½ anna.
Not " " 20 " .... 1 "

And so on, adding ½ anna for every additional 10 tolas.

This notification has reference only to the inland post, the conditions governing the transmission of articles by foreign post being unaffected thereby.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

SURRENDER OF OSMAN PASHA WITH 40,000 MEN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 3-30 a.m.

We have just received the following telegram from our London correspondent, which gives some details of the fall of Plevna not found in Reuter's telegrams published below :—

LONDON, DEC. 11, 7 P. M.

Osman Pasha broke for Widdin, but was attacked by the Russians and Roumanians. There was heavy fighting and great slaughter. Osman was wounded near Opanesh, a few miles to the north of Plevna, and made an unconditional surrender.

The Russians have taken 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns. There was no food in Plevna. Mehemed Pasha's position is very precarious.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LONDON, DEC. 11.

Latest news from the seat of war states, that Plevna has fallen. After severe fighting on the 9th instant, the garrison surrendered unconditionally. Osman Pasha was wounded in the battle.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Later particulars concerning the fall of Plevna state that Ghazi Osman attempted to pierce the Russian line of entrenchments in the direction of Widdin, and that, being attacked by the enemy in front and rear, he was at last compelled to capitulate after a most heroic struggle, the whole of his army being taken prisoners. The garrison of Plevna had been dying of cold and hunger previous to Ghazi Osman's attempt to break through the investing line.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

General Melikoff has arrived at Hassankaleh.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 11.

The Indian Transport Euphrates arrived here to-day from Bombay.

LONDON, DEC. 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
Bar Silver	54½d.
Consols	95¼
Rentes	107

The Manchester Market has been dull.

The s. s. Sheldon has left for Bombay via Suez Canal.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEATH OF COLONEL COX.
THE FRONTIER WAR.
WINTER AT QUETTA.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 11.

Colonel Cox, of the 3rd Buffs, died yesterday at Cawnpore.

On the 10th inst. every village in Bori was burnt. The force leaves the Shergasha Ridge, when weather permits, for Peshawur. There is incessant rain.

Orders have been received from the Supreme Government to march on Abazai against the Mohmunds.

Winter has set in at Quetta unusually early; there is constant rain and snow-storms, communication is consequently interrupted and the posts are delayed.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Town Council much current business of no great public interest was transacted. The only question of any moment that came under discussion was that raised by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion, censuring the laxity of practice which has grown up in the various Municipal departments with regard to the expenditure of money without the sanction of the Town Council. The Health Department had gone on from month to month, for the greater part of a year, spending money without authority in this way, and only applied at last for sanction when the expenditure had exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 9,000. It was stated that the heads of departments would themselves be glad of a rule to restrain them in this matter, and the Council unanimously agreed to the following resolution :—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested strictly to prohibit the heads of different departments of the Municipality from incurring any expenditure without previously procuring the recommendation of the Town Council and the sanction of the Corporation, except in cases of emergency or unforeseen accident to machinery; such case to be reported immediately to the Municipal Commissioner, who may in such cases provisionally authorize the necessary outlay not exceeding Rs. 2,000, for which sanction to be asked at the next meeting of the Town Council and Corporation. No head of department shall purchase or cause to be puchased any article or execute or cause to be executed any work not included in the budget grant unless its sanction is certified by the Municipal Commissioner.

SUBJECT to certain restrictions, we understand the Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the direct control of the administration of the Ulwar State to His Highness the Maha Raja Mungul Sing, who has now attained his eighteenth year.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 22,94,02,720 as against Rs. 20.30,57,428, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 35,70,05,079 as against Rs. 33,61,96,770. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 9,97,43,464 as against Rs. 5,46,33,451, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,51,15,400 as against Rs. 2,94,53,827. The amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 2,56,19,966 as against Rs. 2.40,13,920, and of export duty collected Rs. 20,88,452 as against Rs. 25,55,852.

SINCE referring to the mission entrusted to Major Thomason in connection with the Madras harbour, we (*Pioneer*) have ascertained the intentions of Government more fully. Major Thomason will make no final report on the prospects of the undertaking. This duty will be reserved for Sir Andrew Clarke himself, who has been requested by the Viceroy to visit Madras next January and go carefully into the whole subject. It is to pave the way for this visit, and to get together all the facts required for a full appreciation of the problems at stake, so that no part of the short time which Sir Andrew Clarke will be able to devote to them may be wasted, that Major Thomason has been sent on in advance. We may add that, in the course of his long and varied service, Sir Andrew Clarke has had a great deal of experience of harbour construction and maintenance.

NEWS has been received from Senbit, dated 3rd Nov., to the effect that Gordon Pasha was expected there shortly via Sukkim and Massowah. The relations between him and King Johannais rest on a very friendly footing, and an interview between the two may be looked for shortly. The point at issue between Johannais and Menelik has been settled by the latter consenting to pay tribute to the former. Johannais wishes to cement this agreement by personally meeting with Menelik, but Menelik has his fears as to the advisability of complying with this request, or rather order.

A NEW order has been passed in Dutch Guiana, by which the children of Indian immigrants between the ages of nine and twelve years are required to attend the Government free schools, their parents or guardians being subject if they fail to school to fine, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment. With regard to this order, we are informed that the Government of India have expressed a hope to the Home Government that steps will be taken to ensure that no interference with the religion of the children while at school shall be permitted, and that should any immigrants suffer the penalty of imprisonment under the ordinance for neglecting to send their children to school, such term of imprisonment may not be added to the period for which they have contracted to labour, but shall be included in the period of their engagement as so much time actually worked out.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Frontier Force says that one incident occurred during the advance on Jumma, which deserves special mention. Leading some of his skirmishers up a ridge, Captain Hawes, of the 4th P. I., saw an Afridi a little distance in front of him, kneeling behind a rock. Seeing that the man was wounded in the leg, he ordered his skirmishers not to fire at him, and calling out to him in Pushtoo, "Don't fire, and I'll save you," ran forward to secure him. He had come up to within a few yards of him, when the fellow suddenly raised his rifle and deliberately fired two shots at him, both bullets whistling just past his head. Seeing his only chance was at once to close with him, Captain Hawes rushed straight in at him, without swerving an inch; and before he had time to reload his rifle a third time, succeeded in cutting him down. He turned out to be the son of an influential mullick, and the rifle he had with him was found to be a Snider, which, curiously enough, had been stolen from the 4th P. I., some few months back, by a Cabulee sepoy, who deserted from the regiment at Goombut. It is said to have been bought from the deserter for 120 Cabulee rupees. Captain Hawes was afterwards complimented by the General on his conduct; and there can be little doubt he owes his life entirely to his pluck and self-possession. The enemy's loss is at present unknown, but it must be considerably greater than our own. Besides four wounded men whom we took prisoners, they left twelve dead bodies, I believe, behind them, which were given up in the evening to their own people, a party of them being allowed to come into camp, after having their eyes bandaged, to carry them away. We captured a revolver, a few matchlocks, a great many swords, about a hundred head of cattle, and twelve women and children—the latter were, of course, immediately set at liberty; at last, but not least, we found in one of the villages some velvet cushions, the church Bible, and a whole bagful of the hymn-books which were lately stolen from Kohat. The Bible, I believe, had to be ultimately abandoned, on account of its excessive bulk, but the hymn-books we bore off in triumph to Sheendeh."

IN July last a petition from Babu Khanty Chandra Mookerjee of Dhubri requested the attention of the Government of India in the Home Department to an article in the *Goalpara Heitashadini* of June 23rd, in which certain charges were made against the Captain of the Steamer Burma. The article stated that the Captain and his crew had looked on with unconcern and even with amusement at the drowning of a native passenger, without attempting a rescue. The Chief Commissioner of Assam was requested to investigate the matter, and the report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara is given below *in extenso*. It shows conclusively that the death was accidental, that everything possible under the circumstances was done to save the man's life, and that all the details of the drowning were grossly misrepresented in the account given in the *Goalpara Heitashadini*. The Deputy Commissioner thus summarises the facts of the case, and the misrepresentations :—"I have only to remark, in conclusion, that all the sensational portion of the narrative as given in the vernacular newspaper are destitute of foundation. The man who was so unfortunately drowned was not a passenger; he had not gone to the bazar to buy eatables for his family. He had no family on board, and consequently did not risk his life to rejoin them. The Captain never refused to take him on board, and in fact never knew that he was on shore. Neither Captain nor crew were amused for 10 or 12 minutes by witnessing his struggle while drowning—these struggles, it is shewn, could not have lasted as many seconds—efficient means to save him could scarcely have been extemporized in so short a time, but a buoy was flung overboard in hopes that it would reach him, and a rope was thrown to him, which he failed to catch. Altogether the accident, however lamentable, was nothing but an accident brought about, as it appears to me, entirely by the rashness of the unfortunate man who was drowned."

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" has a poor opinion of the æsthetic taste of the Calcutta public, and if we are to believe what he has written in the following paragraph, "high art" is at a woeful discount in that city :—"What a strange public that of Calcutta is to cater for in the way of amusements! How often have I read, nay, have even myself written, that it is superior to a London public in point of intellectual acquirements, and therefore requires the best of talent to be brought out to amuse it. But so far as I am individually concerned, I must eat my words. The experience of the last week has fully proved that a Calcutta audience prefers plays with more than a slight suspicion of *double entendre* in them, like *Pink Dominoes*, or where the human form divine is to be seen almost naked as in *Mazeppa*, or burlesques wherein the jokes are old and the local hits borrowed from Dave Carson, to genuine, good, clever acting. For Mr. Fairclough, who has been acting Hamlet, Richelieu, Richard III. and Iago at the Corinthian Theatre during the past week, is not an ordinary star, but a star of the very first magnitude, such as there is certainly no other above the theatrical horizon at the present time, and such as—I can speak from an experience of upwards of thirty years—has not been seen in that time. Intellectually and physically combined, he possesses advantages greater than Macready, Kean, G. V. Brooke, Barry Sullivan, or Fechter, all of whom I have seen in some or other of the characters in which Mr. Fairclough has appeared. But the Calcutta public refuse to go and see such acting as they have never before seen in Calcutta and are not likely, from the encouragement it has received, ever to see again. The few that do go sit open-mouthed through half the performance, as if they did not understand what it was all about, and consequently my opinion of the intelligence of a Calcutta audience has been much lowered. The Hippodrome, which opened so successfully last night, is nearer the calibre."

THE Government of India have approved of the appointment of Mr. J. Bienenfeld Rolph as Consul for Italy at Aden, and of Mr. G. Rucket as Consular Agent for France at Akyab.

THE *Daily News* :—In the too-famous trial of "The Queen *vs.* Orton," public attention was drawn to the enormous licence enjoyed by counsel with respect to cross-examination. Certain questions put this week in the course of the trial of "Coote *vs.* Kenealy" again illustrate the abuses which are practised under cover of this licence. The point at issue was merely whether Dr. Kenealy owed the plaintiff costs for legal work. And yet the latter was examined as to his relations with ladies of doubtful character, while Dr Kenealy was asked whether he had written in the *Englishman* an article fiercely attacking certain Judges. As the law stands, a witness who is under cross-examination may be asked, practically, any question, no matter though it be perfectly irrelevant to the point in dispute, and however painful and discreditable to him the answer may be. A witness is not, indeed, bound to give an answer which will expose him to a criminal prosecution; and his reply to questions affecting his character must be taken as conclusive. But a person who gives evidence as to what he saw of a collision between an omnibus and a dray, or a street fight, must be prepared to be asked in Court whether he was ever bankrupt or ever brought up at Bow-street. He must be ready to state what is his balance at his bankers'. If he refuses to answer whether he has ever been in prison he may expose himself to the threat once administered by Lord Ellenborough to a witness, "If you do not answer the question I will send you there." An employer prosecuting his clerk for embezzlement has been known to be worried with vexatious questions as to whether he was in difficulties—questions which, if not answered satisfactorily, must have injured his credit. A threat that cross-examination will be used as an instrument of torture is too often made the means of preventing a timid witness coming into Court. The Legislature should interfere, and impose restrictions such as are to be found in the Indian Evidence Act, if the Judges cannot control litigants or counsel who are not restrained by their own good feeling and good taste.

THE *World* was very much struck by the careful preparation of the *mise en scene* for the Turkish demonstration, which had been for some days expected, at the Guildhall dinner on Friday, Nov. 9 :—"It would be perhaps exaggerating suspicion to insinuate that the extraordinary harangue of the Lord Chief Baron was due to any but his own incalculable inspiration, and we shall not speculate upon the motives which coloured the Lord Mayor's rhetoric; but it can hardly have been by an undesigned coincidence that the three Turkish journals, the *Morning Post*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for once anticipating the news of a Russian victory, last Wednesday and Thursday circulated the unfounded rumour that Erzeroum had fallen. It seems as if they had wished to rewake slumbering alarms, and so predispose Lord Beaconsfield's audience to welcome a sensational declaration. However this may be, there can be no doubt that great pains were taken to secure the presence of the Ottman Ambassador at the banquet, in the hope of his meeting with an enthusiastic reception. Musurus Pasha is the senior member or *doyen* of the diplomatic corps, and would be entitled to speak in its name on any public occasion; but it is quite contrary to all etiquette and precedent, no less than to obvious rules of propriety, for the representative of a belligerent Power to appear in such a character. The consequence of his Excellency (not, I am sure, from any personal wish to obtrude) having insisted upon his right to return thanks for the diplomatic body was that several chiefs of missions excused themselves from appearing at the banquet. Amongst these were the German and Austrian Ambassadors—Count Beust being doubly annoyed, for he had prepared a suitable speech, which, as he stands next in the order of seniority, he would have had the pleasure of delivering, had Musurus Pasha been absent. The Ottoman Ambassador pleaded the instructions of his Government; but it is very unlikely that Turkish Ministers should know anything of Lord Mayor's-day, and the suggestion is much more likely to have come from some English wire-pullers, who well know what is desired in high places."

THE *National Zeitung* of Berlin concludes an article on the situation in France as follows :—"The guarantees which a State resting on the principles of law offers its neighbours disappear with the impending breach of the Constitution. A Prætorian Dictatorship which takes its inspiration from the Church arises in the middle of Europe. The arbitrary will of the army becomes the will of the State. The peaceful elements in the population are robbed of all their influence, and the consequences for European peace need no description. The last movement of the Marshal is therefore of incalculable importance for Europe. His personal feelings will then be of little influence, for the power that he exercises will be no longer his own, but that of the sovereign French army." These views of the *National Zeitung* are, says the *Daily News'* correspondent, not only those of the public here, but also, if I am not mistaken, of the Government. If so, they convey an unmistakeable hint of suspected dangers, for which Germany will deem it necessary to be prepared.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1877.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE GREEN and a SPECIAL JURY.)

THE ROONAN MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONER.

JOAQUIM CHARLES BRITTO, an Indian-born Portuguese subject, was charged with having, at Bombay, on the 16th October 1877, caused the death of Mr. Michael Roonan. The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Latham were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defence.

The selection of the jury occupied some time on account of there being several challenges, the counsel for the defence apparently wishing to have a native jury. Finally the following gentlemen were sworn on the Special Jury, viz :—

Mr. Chas. Macdonald, Foreman.

Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.	Mr. Merwanjee N. Patel.
Mr. Byramjee N. Servai.	Mr. J. Adams.
Mr. A. D. Saunders.	Mr. Jas. Kingsmill.
Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote.

The prisoner, when charged, on the advice of his solicitor Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, claimed to be tried.

The learned Advocate-General, in opening the case, minutely described the house in Tamarind Lane where the murder was committed, and detailed the circumstances of the case as adduced in the evidence given before the Coroner and the Magistrate. These matters are already so well known to the public from the newspaper accounts of the occurrence and the reports of the proceedings in the Coroner's and Magistrate's courts that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. At the close of his address, the Advocate-General, alluding to the evidence of Adrian Britto and Pereira, said there was a material difference between the two. If Pereira's story was true, it would almost appear that Adrian had followed his brother Joaquim from Mr. Roonan's room directly up to his (Joaquim's) own room; and he thought the jury would consider from the evidence that this was probable. Considering the relative positions of Adrian's and the deceased's room, it seemed hardly probable that Adrian should not have heard or seen a great deal more than he had mentioned in his evidence before the Magistrate. If there was any noise made at all, and if, as Adrian had said, he saw the deceased fall, it almost followed that he must have seen some person leave the room. The nature of the blow which caused the death of the deceased was very important in considering this question, because the blow was such as must have caused almost instantaneous, if not instantaneous, death; and it would follow that if Adrian saw the deceased fall, he must also have seen the person who caused his death leave the room. However, whatever might be the opinion of the jury as to Adrian's evidence on this point, the Hon. the Advocate-General thought that on the whole of the evidence to be given by him and by Pereira, they could hardly have any doubt that the blow which caused the death of the deceased was struck by the prisoner. The deceased was a man who was capable of making a resistance to violence offered him, but there were no signs of there having been any disturbance in the room, and taking all the facts of the case into consideration, the apparent conclusion was that the prisoner, if he did strike the blow, must have come upon the deceased silently behind, armed with a knife, and stabbed him before the deceased was aware of his presence. In conclusion, Mr. Marriott said there would be two material questions for the jury to consider. The first question was whether or not the prisoner was the man who caused the death of the deceased; and assuming that to be proved to the jury's satisfaction, they would have further to consider whether or not the death was caused under circumstances amounting to the crime of murder. He desired to reserve his remarks upon this point till a later period of the case, after the evidence to be called had been given; and he contented himself now with stating the circumstances so as to enable the jury to understand the evidence which his learned friend and himself were about to call.

The first witness called was Mr. Jno. Lynn-Pereira, who stated that he had lately made a plan of the two uppermost storeys of the house No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to the Royal Hotel. The plan produced was the plan he had made, and it was correct. He had also made the model produced of the same house.

Mr. W. Chas. Whitten, a constable of the Bombay police force, said that on the 16th October he was living in Military Square. He pointed out to the last witness certain rooms in a house in Tamarind Lane, Fort, of which he was to make a plan. He also made a model of the house. There was some furniture represented in the rooms of the second storey, which was placed there by the witness. The model furniture there represents the character and position of the furniture which he saw in those rooms on the 17th October last.

Mr. Paul Emile Carl Mowis gave evidence similar to that which he gave before the Coroner and in the Police Court, to the effect that he dined with Mr. Roonan and Mr. Adrian Britto on the evening of the 16th October, and that before dinner a quarrel occurred between Mr. Roonan and Joaquim Britto (the prisoner) caused by the latter entering the sitting room without any coat on. He deposed to the fact that some "hard words" passed, Mr. Roonan ordering the prisoner several times to leave the room, and the prisoner asking the deceased if he was going to teach him manners, and that Mr. Adrian Britto induced his brother (the prisoner) to go away. Mr. Adrian Britto told him (the witness) that the prisoner was his brother, and that he was in the habit of drinking. He did not see whether the prisoner was "in liquor" on that occasion. Mr. Roonan was perfectly sober. While he (the witness), Mr. Adrian Britto, and the deceased were seated at the dinner-table, later in the evening, the prisoner came in again, still without a coat, and asked his brother if the house was his or Mr. Roonan's, but was again induced by Adrian to retire. On the occasion of his second entry, the prisoner's trousers were held together only by the top button. He saw no more of the prisoner that night. He and Adrian and Mr. Roonan returned to the sitting-room after dinner, and sang, played the piano, and conversed till about a quarter to eleven, when he went away. Before he left, Adrian Britto had gone to his room, and he came out when Mr. Roonan called him, and lighted the way downstairs before bidding him (the witness) "good night." A few minutes before he went away, Mr. Roonan had lighted a Dindigul cheroot, and was smoking it when he left. About four o'clock the next morning, he was called out of bed, and went with Mr. Superintendent Smith to Mr. Roonan's quarters. He did not see Mr. Roonan's dead body till seven o'clock in the morning. It was lying on the floor of his bedroom. A cigar was lying near his head not quite half of which had been smoked. He thought it would take about forty minutes to smoke such a cheroot. It was a portion of a Dindigul cheroot, such as he saw Mr. Roonan light before he left the room on the previous night. The cheroot appeared to have been originally about seven inches long, and about three inches seemed to have been smoked. Mr. Roonan was quite sober when he last saw him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—When he first saw the prisoner in the sitting room, he appeared much excited. He did not notice whether he was pale. On the second occasion, also, he was excited—even more excited than he previously had been. He gave the witness the idea that he wanted to fight staring His eyes were very wide open, and wild when he looked at Mr. Roonan. He observed the prisoner's dress more carefully on the second than on the first occasion. It was very disorderly. The prisoner's manner did not convey to him the idea that he was out of his mind, or drunk. He appeared like a man determined to quarrel and cause trouble. It did not occur to him at all that the prisoner previous was drunk. He had seen the prisoner to that occasion; he use to live in Church Gate Street, over the Burlington Saloon in 1874. When he saw him on the 16th October, he had so much altered that he did not recognise him. He appeared to be taller and thinner. When they lived in the same house, he noticed that the prisoner appeared to be a man of peculiar habits, who did not speak to people. He remembered one peculiar circumstance connected with the prisoner. On going home one night in June or July 1874, he found the house in darkness. He used to keep a lamp on the lobby, another in his sitting-room, and a night-light in his bed-room, and they were all gone. He called for his servants, and he heard his butler answer out of the prisoner's room. He went to the room door, and found it locked, and a lady living on the same floor told him that Mr. Britto had locked the boys up. There must have been five boys locked up there. He did not know how or when they got out. Two of the boys were in his service. The lady said Mr Britto told her he had overheard the boys concocting a conspiracy to set the house on fire, and he had removed all the lights, and locked the boys up. The boy told him in the morning that the sahib had come home and let him out. He did not speak to the prisoner about the matter, as he was told he was an eccentric man. He did not suppose there was the slightest truth in the statement that the boys were going to burn the house down.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—With this exception, the prisoner conducted himself quietly; he never spoke to anyone. On one occasion he wrote to the landlord complaining that the house was falling down.

Lucian Joaquim DeSouza Pereira was next called. He said that he was not employed at present. He came to Bombay about eight months ago, with the intention of going to Lisbon. He had been an ensign previously in a regiment at Goa. A young man who travelled with him, and had charge of his money, disappeared, and went by a Rubattino steamer to Europe. He remembered the 16th of October. At that time he was living with Frederick Britto, in Tamarind Lane, on the third floor above Adrian Britto's rooms. Mr. Roonan lived with Adrian. Joaquim Britto, the prisoner, was also living with Frederick at that time. We went to supper with Mr. Roonan and afterwards Frederick and myself went into the sitting-room. Joaquim went to his own room put his coat and hat on, and went out. We remained at home talking and retired to bed about 10 o'clock. Frederick went to his own room, and I slept on a couch in the sitting-room. There was a table lamp alight in the dining-room. I fell asleep a few minutes after I went to bed. I awoke during the night on hearing a noise as if a person were pushing at the door of the room in which I was sleeping, when I awoke and asked who was there. The answer was, I am Joaquim. I saw him pass close by me, and I fancied that he had gone to his own room, as I heard him throwing off his boots and his bed creaking. I also heard the prisoner's voice—he was talking to himself, but I could not make out what he was saying. As he was in the habit of talking to himself during the night, I went to sleep. I was awoke a second time by the noise and voices of people talking. I then saw Joaquim standing opposite to a door in Frederick's room, which was opposite to mine; I could see him by the light which was burning in the dining-room the partitions were made of canvas. I then saw Adrian coming from the outer-door into Frederick's room. I followed him, when I saw Frederick sitting on his bed and enquiring what had happened. I also enquired, but received no answer. When I went into Fredrick's room the prisoner threw himself down on a rattan chair. The enquiries were put to the prisoner Joaquim. Adrian then said Roonan had been struck or wounded; he said nothing more. This was said by Adrian in prisoner's presence and hearing. The prisoner said nothing but the words, "Assist or save me" (*acude me*). We all went below to Adrian's room—that is, myself, Frederick, and Adrian. The prisoner remained upstairs. We went through the sitting-room to Mr. Roonan's room. There was a light in the dining-room, which I could see from its reflection. I there saw the body of Roonan; it was lying on the floor, but my recollection is not clear as to its position. I touched it and found it cold, but the head was warm I cannot say whether he was then alive or dead, but he was not moving; there was much blood on the body as well as on the floor. I asked Adrian to send for a doctor, when he called for the boy and told him to go and fetch a doctor, which he did. I went upstairs to dress myself, and to go also for a doctor. While I was dressing, Adrian came up. I found the prisoner on the saw rattan chair. I had no conversation with him; but the prisoner said, "What have I done? I am wounded." Adrian asked him where he was wounded, and then bandaged the wound with a white cloth. I saw some blood on the cloth while I was applying it. Frederick then came in and said, "every one of you leave the house, for I do not want you here." As I was going below I heard the prisoner say to his brother, "assist me." I then went out of the house, and walked up and down near it. The prisoner came down after a few minutes; he had a dark pair of trowsers on, and this coat (produced), he had also a small bundle under his coat. The prisoner spoke to me in an abrupt way, saying, "come with me." I went with him through fear. I had always feared him, as he used often to get into a rage suddenly. We went towards the road to the Crawford Market. The prisoner talked to himself, when I asked him to excuse me and let me go. He uttered "father, mother," and other words which had no connection with each other. I walked with him as far as the Crawford Market, but before we reached there he took out a canvas bag from under his coat. I enquired where he was taking it to, and he answered, "you will know that to-morrow." He then asked me for my coat because it was a black one. I feared him, and gave him my coat to get rid of him. This is the coat (produced.) We stopped a little while at the market, when the prisoner left me and went down the road on the right that leads to the Carnac Bunder. I then went to Kalbadavie, where I resided before, but returned to Tamarind Lane where I met Mr. Superintendent Smith, who took me into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—I was living with Frederick Britto for about a month. Dr. Lisboa was treating prisoner at that time. The prisoner used to go to Dr. Lisboa's and bring home medicine. Prisoner was so ill at times that he had to write for medicine. He always complained of his head, no other part; he said ants were crawling inside his head. While talking he used to close his eyes and press his head as if he were in pain frequently. He never complained of any burning sensation about the head. Previous to this occurrence, one Saturday night before the 16th he went to bed between 7 or half past 7 o'clock, and in about an hour after he jumped out of bed suddenly, and placed both his hands to his head and cried out, "O God, O God." He remained sitting on his bed in this way for some time; he then commenced dressing and went out. I cannot say when he returned, for I went to bed and slept. On the following morning (Sunday) I saw him at home; he appeared to be a little excited then. I asked him to go to mass, but he refused. During the whole of that day, he called out O God very often. I and Frederick went to Colaba to bathe on that Sunday evening and we took Joaquim with us, when he throwed himself down on the ground while we were bathing. I cannot remember whether prisoner complained once or more than once that he could not sleep. I observed prisoner frequently looking at himself in a mirror on the day following; he was turning his face from one side to the other and making grimaces. I cannot tell whether he watched for an opportunity to look into the looking glass while nobody was looking at him, but he would frequently come and peep from his room to see if I was watching his movements. He used frequently to talk to himself, and never spoke much to others. On the Monday and Tuesday previous to this occurrence he seemed not to talk to me, and endeavoured to evade me. He never liked any person to go and talk to him. On the Tuesday I noticed he appeared to be excited, and would not talk to any one. After he had told us that he was insulted by Roonan, he appeared to be very much excited. I never saw him in liquor; he would often refuse it if offered. I cannot say whether this letter produced is the handwriting of prisoner. When I first saw him standing near the cane chair, he had both hands to his head; he looked wild and excited saying, "I am disgraced, I am disgraced," and threw himself on to the chair. After he sat down, he was talking to himself. He was a queer sort of a man, and I knew he was not right in his head, that is why I was afraid of him. I feared him before, and I feared him more when I heard Adrian saying that he had stabbed Roonan. Frederick insisted on our leaving the house after he had come up from Roonan's room; until then the prisoner was lying on the cane chair. I did not take prisoner to the Carnac Bunder, nor did I know that prisoner was gone to Goa. I went to the Carnac Bunder on the Wednesday morning to enquire if a steamer had left for Goa, because the prisoner went in the direction of that bunder when he left me.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—When I went into Frederick's room as Adrian was going in, it was then that Adrian said that Joaquim had stabbed Roonan. I asked Joaquim what had happened, and Adrian answered that Joaquim stabbed Roonan. The prisoner at one time talked of his brother at Lisbon and often complained of Dr. Lisboa's medicine doing him no good. I never used to go out with prisoner. I never saw him read at home. When I used to contradict him, he used to get into a violent temper. He used often to talk to me very sensibly, but when he observed, at one time, that I was noticing his looking at himself in a looking-glass, he became enraged. I have seen him combing his hair and beard, turning his face from one side to the other, and twisting himself—that is what I meant when I said he was making grimaces on the particular Monday I have referred to. On an occasion previous to this, when I saw him in a similar act, he got very much annoyed. I said he was excited on the Sunday after he had returned from mass, because he was walking about and saying "O God, O God," I cannot tell whether he threw himself violently on the ground at Colaba, or quietly lay down. On Tuesday, the 16th, prisoner did not complain of his head, but about every half hour prisoner was at the looking-glass.

The Court here expressed its intention to adjourn, when the foreman of the jury said that they desired to see the room where the murder was committed, which it was decided they should do at a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, one of the jurymen, applied to his Lordship to be allowed to go home for his meals in charge of a police officer, which was refused. The jury were then taken to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

THE FIRST PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANOCKJEE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

THIS case, in which the plaintiff sues defendant to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of a promise of marriage, was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. It is the first case of its kind among Parsees, and a large number of members of that community crowded the Court and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendant.

Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, the defendant, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Gill—I took the letter of Sonabai, plaintiff's mother, and put it into my father's hand, and asked him to consider what had taken place, as stated therein. I went back to my own room, and afterwards went to Pestonjee's machinery depot at Mazagon. I returned home at 7-30 p. m. Plaintiff was not then in the house, nor had I seen her that day. There was no interview that day between me and my parents, at which the plaintiff, Dhunna, Pestonjee, and Shapoor were present. My father never questioned me about that letter. There was no interview between me and the parties abovementioned except plaintiff. I had no conversation with any person about plaintiff going to Damaun, nor was I present at any such conversation. Before I received that letter, I did not know, nor had I any suspicion, that plaintiff was pregnant. In the house at Gunpowder Road, my room is not opposite to my father's, which is reached by passing through two other rooms. I did not by word of mouth or by letter solicit plaintiff to come to my room. She never came to my room at night. I never had commerce with her. Before she left my father's house, plaintiff did not tell me that she was pregnant, nor did I tell her that Pestonjee would come with powders to her house. I had no conversation with plaintiff when she came to my father's house in July 1876. I was not in the habit of conversing with her. From the month of June 1876, I used to go every morning to Pestonjee's depot. I never gave a writing to my parents or a verbal promise to plaintiff to marry her after abortion had been procured or the child given away. I did not visit plaintiff at her mother's house. I know Mr. Eduljee Reporter, Mr. Lalcaca, and Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee. I was at home when Mr. Eduljee and Mr. Dadabhoy came to see my father, but it was not in August, but in September 1876. I was in the bath-room when they came between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. The bath-room is not visible from the door of my father's room. There is a passage and two rooms between my father's room and mine. There is no partition at all between my room and my father's. I did not see Mr. Eduljee Reporter and Dadabhoy myself, but my father told me they were in his bed-room. It is not possible for a person in my room to hear conversation going on in my father's bed-room, but if a person shouted out, the noise could be heard in my room. I heard no conversation that took place between my father and Eduljee. About a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the two persons, my father knocked at the door of my room whilst I was dressing, and said "Eduljee Reporter and Dadabhoy have come from Sonabai to see you." I told my father I did not wish to talk with them on the subject. As a matter of fact I did not go. I told my father that I knew very well what Eduljee Reporter's conduct was; that I had heard many stories against, him and was not willing to meet him. I never admitted to my futher that I knew plaintiff was pregnant through me. I never heard my father state to Eduljee and Dadabhoy I had admitted to him that plaintiff was in the family way through me, and that he (my father) had taken copies of letters written by me to her. I know from my childhood Sorabjee Framjee, who is employed in the Oriental Bank. I was at home on Christmas Day in 1875 and on the following day, a Sunday. On the evening of the latter day I was sitting in the compound. I remember my mother, my three brothers, Sorabjee, Framjee, Pestonjee, Jevun (my father's manager), and my father were present there. There was no other lady but my mother there. That evening I did not see either Eduljee or Dadabhoy there. I know Dinshaw Edulice Lamna since the time of the police proceedings. He came to me whilst I was at the office of Framjee, Sands and Co. in the Fort. I did not wish to meet him, but on being pressed by Pestonjee and Dhunjeebhoy Patell, I condescended—(Mr. Gill correcting the interpreter)—I agreed to see Dinshaw. I saw him. He said somehow or other this matter should be settled to preserve the character of the Banajee family. I said "that child is not by me, I will never agree to marry her, and I have nothing whatever to do with the character of the Banajee family," that is my family. As long as the child was not mine, I cared not for the character of the family. Dinshaw said "there are two letters in your handwriting; therefore somehow or other you should marry her." I replied there were no letters in my handwriting, and I would never marry her. I became excited during the conversation and was going to leave the place, but was persuaded by Dhunjeebhoy Patell and others to stop. Dinshaw thereupon said "don't get excited, I would call again after three or four days." I said "you need not take the trouble to call again." Dhunjeebhoy interfered and said to Dinshaw—"Never mind, come again, I would persuade him (meaning me) to hear your (Dinshaw's) conversation." Dinshaw came to see me again, but I never admitted to him the paternity of the child. This was before the settlement of the police proceedings. Dinshaw said he would bring plaintiff to my father's or Dhunjeebhoy's house, and in the presence of 50 people she would confess her own guilt and would request me to marry her. He further said he had settled many similar cases in which the husbands had pardoned the adultery of their wives. He thereupon asked me questions about the letters I had denied writing and the paternity of the child. He asked me if I had any proofs that the child was not mine. I said she gave birth to the child in September 1876, and that therefore she must have conceived at the end of December or beginning of January, at which time she was not at my father's house. Dinshaw thereupon said that, according to my calculation, she was nine months in pregnancy, but he said he had known instances in which children were born after 22 months. I remarked to Dinshaw, "Have you come to make a fool of me?" (A laugh.) I was not asked by any one to pay money for a settlement of the police proceedings. Pestonjee said, as many persons wished that the police proceedings should be stopped, that I should allow plaintiff to withdraw them. I said, after much discussion, that I would do so on the condition, that plaintiff asked my pardon publicly and expressed thanks for my allowing her to withdraw them. Pestonjee requested me to give up the costs and not press for their payment by plaintiff. I never paid a pie for the withdrawal of the police proceedings, and never authorized any relation or friend to pay anything on my behalf. (Is shown a paragraph in the *Times of India* of 15th February 1877 and another in the issue of the same paper of the 17th February.) Pestonjee showed me the paragraph, and I caused my solicitors to write a letter contradicting the paragraph. The letter appeared in the *Times of India* of the 20th February. (It denied that defendant had authorised Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur to pay a pie on his behalf for the settlement of the police proceedings.) I am in the habit of writing my name in English on pieces of paper or on envelopes, but I never gave any to plaintiff. It is my habit to write my name on pieces of paper. I am not on intimate terms with Dhunjeeshaw Lalcaca. He used to visit us when we lived in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, between 1870 and 1874. Lalcaca never asked me when I was going to marry, and I never told him I would marry soon. I had no conversation with him about my marriage, nor had he any with my mother in my presence. I did not go to his office to ask for a ticket for the Sailors' Dinner. He gave one to my mother. I was not present at a ball or evening party at Lowjee Castle in March 1876. I was not invited. A servant of the name of Pahlee used to take me to school when I was young—not Rustai. I write much better than I did when I was young. Shapoor was my father's cook from 1874 to 1876. He left our service two or three days before the issue of the summons in the police case. He was discharged. I did not see him in our house when the police prosecution was going on. Pestonjee never in my presence offered him a bribe of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to give evidence on our behalf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson—Shapurjee was examined *de bene esse*. I was present at the examination with my solicitor, but it did not occur to me at the time to ask him the question if he had not been discharged from our service. My father, I learned afterwards, was standing at the time at the door of the Prothonotary's office. My parents asked me in all about four or five times to marry plaintiff; but I refused. The last time they asked me was about a year or a year and a half before the police proceedings; they never mentioned the matter to me since then. Plaintiff visited our house up to March 1876, but her visits became shorter and fewer since the police proceedings. I don't know that my parents are still willing I should marry plaintiff. They first became unwilling, I think, in July 1876 that I should marry her, because she then became pregnant by some other person. My parents remarked to me that plaintiff had eventually imitated the conduct of her mother; and they were very sorry. They remarked plaintiff had become pregnant by some other person. They did not say my obligation to marry her was dissolved by plaintiff's conduct. Fifteen or twenty days after they became aware of plaintiff's pregnancy, they remarked in my presence—"We wanted very much that Manockjee should marry Goolbai; but it is now impossible." I said the thing was impracticable long before, but that it had now become quite impossible. I persistently refused to marry her whenever the subject was mentioned in my presence. It has not been mentioned to me by my parents since the middle of September 1876—that is, shortly before her confinement. I have no reason to believe that my parents' feeling has changed since September 1876. They were not willing that I should marry plaintiff; and their feeling has not changed. They casually asked me in September 1876 if I should marry, and I refused. I never asked for advice whether I should marry plaintiff, and no one had advised me not to marry her. Pestonjee never advised me not to marry the plaintiff. No one else has advised me not marry to her. Pestonjee has not advised me to marry her. Nobody except Dinshaw Lamna advised me to marry her. I mentioned to Pestonjee the bad act which I saw Sonabai do. I mentioned it four or five years ago when Pestonjee put me a question. He is the only person to whom I mentioned that shameful affair. I had told my solicitor of it when this suit was filed. I looked through the window of the privy in my bungalow in Nesbit Lane and saw, through a window in Sonabai's bungalow, into her room. I saw her in bed together with Rustai. The window of her room was opened. I never saw such an act done by any two people before. It surprised me—it shocked me. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon on a day when I had a half holiday from school.

On the sitting of the Court after luncheon, witness was further cross-examined as follows :—I saw the bad act between Sonabai and Rustai repeated five or six times. I could see it only through the privy window. I saw the act committed not always on Saturday afternoons, but when I was sick at home. It was in the afternoon, not in the morning or the evening. The privy window was about three feet long and about two broad. I could swear to the identity of the persons I saw, even though it was from that distance. It was during a space of eight or nine months that I made the observations five or six times. I kept them to myself until I spoke to Pestonjee about this shameful affair. I simply told Pestonjee once what I had observed. He did not ask me how many times I had seen the act. I was never on affectionate terms with plaintiff. Since the time I made the observations of Sonabai's conduct, I conceived a sort of horror for her and her family, including the plaintiff. I have since avoided plaintiff. I have never since gone out alone with her. If Dhunjeesha Lalcaca stated that he saw me with plaintiff alone between 1870 and 1873, he has stated a falsehood. He may have seen me with plaintiff and my other relations. He never asked me a question about my marriage with plaintiff. He has stated a falsehood, because he is a very intimate friend of Mr. Eduljee Reporter. I believe Lalcaca was suborned by Mr. Eduljee to tell a falsehood. Dinshaw Lamna made a false statement when he denied having offered to bring plaintiff and make her acknowledge her fault and ask my pardon. I cannot give a reason for that false statement made by Dinshaw Lamna. I stated yesterday that a servant brought a letter from Sonabai and put it into my hand, that the address was unintelligible, and that I opened the letter. I received no other letter from Sonabai. I first read the latter part of the letter from Sonabai. The first two words of the letter are "Goolbai to wit." These words are legible, but I first looked at the latter part of the letter. I swear that I did not first see the word "Goolbai." It is not my habit to read my letters backwards (a laugh), but on this occasion, I happened to look at the latter part first.

Q. Is not your answer that you saw the latter portion first a device to escape the disgrace of having opened your aunt's letter? A. It is not a device; I have stated what is true.

Q. Did you hear Goolbai say that she handed the letter to you at your father's house? A. Yes.—Q. Is that statement false? A. Yes, it is wholly false.—Q. Did you not infer from that letter that Goolbai asserted you were the father of the child? A. I was taken by surprise. At first I did not know what the purport of the letter was.—Q. Did you not at once understand that you were alleged to be the father of the child? A. I did not at once understand it. I read it twice; but I did not understand by the tone of that letter that I was alleged to be the father of the child.

Q. What did you understand the letter to mean? A. After reading the letter over had over again, I understood that Sonabai meant to say that Goolbai was pregnant and that I and Pestonjee should go to see her. I knew she (Goolbai) was not pregnant by me; and I understood that after we went to Sonabai's, she would hold out a threat of taking poison, and thereby persuade me to marry Goolbai.—Q. Did it not strike you as strange that Sonabai should write you such a letter? A. No it did not strike me as strange.

Witness continued.—Plaintiff was in the house when the letter came. I took it to my father without in the first instance showing it to Goolbai. I did not say a word to her about the letter. I was not on speaking terms with her then and for some time previously. She was not staying at my father's house when my father went to a party at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's house in November 1875. I first learned in October 1876 that I was alleged to be the father of Goolbai's child. Nowrojee Jewanjee Gazder first told me of it. He did not advise me to marry plaintiff. I swear that until Nowrojee Jeevunjee Guzdar informed me I was not aware that I was alleged to be the father of Goolbai's child. I did not know that Mr. Eduljee Reporter and Dadabhoy Byramjee came to my father's house to persuade me to marry Goolbai, because I had seduced her; but I understood they came to persuade me to simply preserve the character of the Banajee family. I learned during the pendency of the police proceedings that my father had taken an active part in sending plaintiff to Damaun. I swear I did not know that was the case before the police proceedings. I did not hear until then that I was alleged to have written the two pencil letters. I was at home on Christmas Day in 1875 and on the following evening. I do generally go out for a drive with Pestonjee in the evenings; but on those occasions I was at home. The costs of this suit are paid partly by my father, partly by Pestonjee, and partly out of a sum of Rs. 500 sent me anonymously in an envelope. My mother has paid Rs. 500, the rest will be paid by Pestonjee. He has given no guarantee to Ardasir and Hormusjee, as they have full confidence in him.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill—The Rs. 500 I spoke of came to me in a registered envelope. If I had admitted that plaintiff was pregnant by me, my parents would not have been unwilling that I should marry her. It was in the presence of my brothers and sisters that my parents told me Goolbai's conduct absolved me of the obligation to marry her. None except my parents was present when they told me it would be better for the character of the Banajee family if I married plaintiff. Sonabai's room in her house in Nesbit Lane was not observable from any part of our house except the window of the privy. She left that house six or seven years ago, and nine or ten months, or more, after my observations. The letter received from Sonabai was found difficult to read, because it was very badly written—the strokes being omitted and words left out. After reading it three or four times, I understood it was written to plaintiff. Sonabai knew I was kind-hearted, and it did not strike me as strange that she should send me such a letter as I received. She probably thought that when I was told she and other members of her family would commit suicide, that my heart would melt, and that I would consent to marry plaintiff. I know what part my father took in sending her to Damaun. I know from what he told me at the time of the police proceedings. I go out to a drive with Pestonjee in the evenings; but we did not drive out on Christmas Day in 1875, because we had invited Pestonjee to dinner that evening. (Is shown a plan of the house in Gunpowder Road.) This is a correct plan of our house. Describes the different rooms in the house.)

To the Judge—I always sleep in the same bed-room in the house. I said Sonabai's house in Nesbit Lane was in a different compound. There was a wall between the two compounds from front to back. The dividing wall was from 7 to 7½ feet high. Our bungalow had two storeys above the ground floor, and Sonabai's had one storey. The privy I spoke of was on the first storey of our house. There were privies on the ground-floor also. The room in which I saw Sonabai with Rustai was on the first storey of her house, which was on lower level than the first storey of our bungalow. At this distance of time, I cannot say in what month I first saw her in the act, although I remember the time of the day and shall always remember it. I cannot remember in what months I saw her in the act on the subsequent occasions. There was no wooden sun-shade or weather-frame to the window of Sonabai's bungalow. There were wooden shutters to the window which could have been shut if she wished.

Witness, with the Court's permission, added—From the privy I referred to, one could see into Sonabai's room, but from that room one could not see the privy.

Mr. Macpherson objected to this answer being admitted. It was not admitted, his Lordship remarking,—It admits that witness has been in Sonabai's room.

Moroba Purshotum, a surveyor, and plan-maker, said he had surveyed a house in Gunpowder Road and made a plan, in which the rooms and passages were correctly shown. The house was pointed out by defendant. (The plan was put in.)

Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel, examined by Mr. Gill—I am a member of the Patel family and keep a depot at Byculla for the sale of machinery which I import from England. In English I sign my name P. D. Framjee, and in a similar way in Gujeratee. I never signed my name P. D. Framjee Patel or Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel. I have known plaintiff and her mother, and also the defendant's family, about 12 or 15 years. I have heard that plaintiff and defendant were betrothed when they were very young. I remember the plaintiff's mother sending for me to talk over on the subject of their marriage. That was three or four years ago. I went on three or four occasions when plaintiff's mother sent for me. Plaintiff was not present on those occasions.

Q. With what object did she send for you?

Mr. Macpherson objected to the question as irrelevant.

The Judge held that the question was not relevant.

Mr. Gill said he would put the question in another way.

His Lordship, however, said he would rise; and the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday). Sonabai, plaintiff's mother, was in attendance yesterday, but has not yet been called into the witness-box.

FORT POLICE COURT.—DEC. 10.

(Before Mr. NANA MOROJEE.)

BUCHOO SOODANA *vs.* PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE AND BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE.

THIS was a case of criminal trespass and assault. Mr. F. Bore who appeared for the complainant, said before he stated what the nature of the complaint was, it would be necessary for him to inform his Worship that the Bombay Gymkhana had for some time past a piece of ground allowed them by the Brigadier-General to play at cricket upon opposite their pavilion on the maidan and also permission to enclose the same with stakes and ropes, in order to keep off cattle and other intruders, and they futhermore had permission to lay down a water-pipe within the enclosure, so that at any time when the Gymkhana had a match the ground could be got into order for playing upon. It could not therefore be expected, after so much trouble and expense had been taken with the ground, that Young Bombay in general and Parsee cricketers in particular who had the whole of the rest of the maidan to play upon, had a right to come and pitch their stumps on this ground. In fact, the Committee of the Gymkhana employed servants to keep the ground free of intruders. Nevertheless, on Saturday last, about 3 o'ckock p. m., the defendants and a number of other Parsees appeared on the ground, pulled up the fence and ropes that surrounded the enclosure, and in the most deliberate manner possible pitched their own stumps and commenced playing a game of cricket. The Bombay Gymkhana's man who was employed to keep the ground remonstrated with them, but to no avail. The defendants and their associates knocked him down and tore all his clothes to pieces. They also served another peon in the same way. Mr. Talkerjee, who has charge of the pavilion, came up and tried to improve matters, but however made them worse. He also was abused and assaulted, and at last the police interfered and the defendants were taken into custody; the remaining crowd then made off.

The above is the effect of the evidence given by the complainant and his witnesses.

The defendants called several witnesses, all of whom proved nothing more than that they saw a scuffle and a crowd.

His Worship said—It is the first time a case of this kind has come before me, but not the first time before this Court. I cannot but believe the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, who are poor men, simply employed by the Gymkhana to look after the ground, and not likely to make a disturbance of this kind. It is quite clear that the defendants went where they had no right to be, and it was themselves caused the row by going where they had no right to go. I shall therefore fine them Rs. 10 each, with a warning that if a similar case ever comes before me the punishment will be far heavier.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF ANNA FUND.

THE following amounts have been received on account of the above fund :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Previously acknowledged......Rs.	6,708	8	4
	Steamer Akola per Mr. Christopher	13	8	0
	" Euphrates per Mr. Christopher..	13	8	0
	" Vingorla (2nd instalment) per Mr. Christopher	13	8	0
79	Certain clerks in the New Secretariat......	7	2	0
	C. C. P. (2nd instalment)	100	0	0
172	From Mr Slester, Assts., and workmen, Division, I. B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	89	15	0
196	Mr. G. A. Jacob, Akote (2nd instalment).	27	0	0
65	Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Guzder (8th instalment)	2	1	0
	Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company	26	2	0
	Mr. Sydenham Smith	15	2	0
	Messrs. Richardson and Co. (2nd instalment)	28	4	0
	Mr. A. Jervis (Junior)	12	3	0
	Mr. Ramchandra Lakshman Gorakshkar.	1	11	0
	Mr. T. Bashford (2nd instalment)	33	8	0
	Mr. E. C. Williamson	11	0	0
	Robert Money Institution per Rev. T. Carrs	20	0	0
21	Mr. A. C. Firth (3rd instalment)	9	2	0
	European General Hospital Establishment per Mr. Coulson	5	13	0
	Total.. .. Rs.	7,110	15	4

As it is proposed to close the fund at the end of the month, operating members holding collection forms who may not have done so already are kindly requested to expedite delivery of amounts recovered, as a final instalment.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following supplementary regulations which have received the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, providing for the case of military officers in civil employ referred to in paragraph IV. of the subsidiary rules appended to G. G. O. No. 1316 of the 30th December 1875 :—

I. Any officer now in civil employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854, or 1868, shall remain so subject.

II. Any military officer who may hereafter enter civil employ, who is not already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the rules applicable to him when he enters civil employ.

NOTE.—An officer referred to in rules I and II cannot elect the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875 so long as he continues in civil employ.

III. Any officer who may enter civil employ, who is already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to covenanted civil servants both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

IV. If any officer who is employed in the civil administration has taken furlough in the Military Department under the said rules of 1875, this furlough shall be treated, in calculating the furlough or special leave admissible to him under the preceding rule, as if it had been furlough taken under the Civil Leave Code. Leave so taken under the 10th military rule shall be treated as if it had been privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code, and the claims of the officer under the Civil Leave Code adjusted accordingly.

V. If an officer who has been subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code under the third of these rules is again employed in the Military Department, and so again becomes subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the Civil Leave Code will be treated, in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said military rules, as if it had been furlough taken under the said military rules. Privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code Rules will be treated as if it had been leave taken under the 10th military rule. Subsidiary or examination leave taken under the Civil Leave Code will not affect the claims of such an officer under the Military Furlough and Leave Rules.

REPORTS ON THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

For the Week ending the 4th December.

IN Madras general rain has fallen from Madras southwards along the Coromandel Coast and in several inland districts; general prospects continue good, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where drought prevails. The total number on works is 237 797, 14,326 less than last week, and on charity 365,589, 46 126 less than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain; harvesting is in progress, and prices continue to fall; the number on works in the week ending the 24th ultimo was 73,087, and on charity 21,458, 6,933 and 9,912 less than in the previous week. In Bombay a sudden rise (followed by a speedy fall) of the river is reported from Sind, but this has not resulted in any material change in prospects; beneficial showers have fallen in Satara and parts of Poona; rain is wanted in Guzerat, Khandesh, and the North Deccan. In the Central Provinces rain is reported from the hill districts of Chindwara, Seoni, and Balaghat, and slight showers from the Nerbudda Valley; the *kharif* harvest continues, and the *rabi* is generally thriving. In Berar a little rain has fallen, and prospects are good. In Central India there has been no rain, and it is much wanted. In Rajputana also no rain has fallen, but prospects appear to be generally fair. In Bengal the only rain reported is light showers in a few of the Eastern Districts; there is no change ni the prospects of the crops; the harvest of the late rice is yielding an outturn generally above the average; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* in Gya, Shahabad, and Chumparun, and would be beneficial in many other districts; the condition of the south of Pooree is becoming worse. A little rain is reported from Upper Assam; prospects are good. In Burma prospects are very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a slight shower is reported from Jhansi: elsewhere no rain has fallen; the prospects of the *rabi* are so far good but rain is generally required. In the Punjab rain has fallen only at Hissar; agricultural prospects are fair everywhere except in a few of the Southern Districts.

MR. EDEN AND THE EURASIANS.

DURING Mr. Eden's recent visit to Bankipore, the Patna Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association presented him with an address, the gist of which was as follows :—

"Your Honour will readily recognise the social and political difficulties this people have to contend against, when we make a passing reference to their poverty and ignorance as a class, their necessarily expensive mode of living as compared with that of their native fellow-subjects, and the peculiar and unique circumstances under which they have grown up into a distinct community, in the midst of an overwhelming population alien to them in religion and customs. Yet it is not the desire of our Association to view with envy the remarkable progress of our native brethren under English rule, but with friendly emulation and generous rivalry to promote our own welfare and maintain our loyalty to a common Government. Your Honour will pardon us, we hope, for thus bringing to your notice our peculiar position. Your predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, so far sympathised in it as to preside, in December last, at the inauguration of the Central Association in Calcutta; and it doubles also induced such men as His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, M. Justice Turner, Major-General Chamberlain, and our Commissioner, Mr. Molony, to give their countenance to the establishment of branch associations in different parts of the country. We, the members of the Patna Branch Association, have now ventured to wait in deputation upon your Honour with the present address, encouraged by our knowledge of your Honour's wise and vigorous administration of these provinces, and animated with the assurance that the impartiality which has hitherto distinguished your Honor's rule will be extended to "the consideration of matters affecting the well-being and prosperity of our community, whenever occasion may arise."

The Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to the address, said:—

"I have, during my career in India, had frequent occasion to recognise the valuable and unobtrusive services rendered by members of the Eurasian community to Government. I cannot help feeling that your Association commits a mistake in encouraging the Eurasians to form themselves into a distinct and exclusive community. They should be prepared to meet all competitors, whether European or native, on equal terms. All the offices under Government which are open to Europeans no in the Covenanted Civil Service and most of those which are open to natives, are equally open to them; and as it is clearly to the interest of Government and the heads of departments to employ the cheapest and most efficient agency available, it rests with the members of your community themselves to secure a fair proportion of appointments, by proving themselves to the best agency procurable in the country. I would suggest to you that you should direct the attention of your children to pursuits in life other than that of ministerial employments under Government; such schools as the workshops at Dehree, which are within a convenient distance of Patna, afford an admirable means of training Eurasian lads to be mechanical engineers; and I will gladly nominate two young men from your community to be trained there if the Commissioner can, on inquiry, recommend me two boys likely to do credit to my nomination."

THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF SETT MORARJEE GOKULDAS.

UNDER this heading, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes what are said to be the sentiments of this gentleman on trade, the famine, and other subjects, and which were expressed to the Bengalee gentlemen who lately visited Bombay :—

There are philanthropists in the country who sacrifice their own interest for the sake of others. I do not belong to such class of men. Indeed, to speak candidly, I am one of the most selfish of men. I never move a step without consulting my own interest, and self is the god that I worship. But yet how it is I do not know, the more I serve myself the more useful I become to my fellow-beings and country. There are thousands who come to express their gratitude to me for benefits which they fancy they have received at my hands. They do not know that my object was to serve myself, and if they have been served by that means it was because I could not help it.

I am a mill-owner and I have thousands of men, women, and children of both sexes serving me in the mills. I opened mills to clear a dividend of 20 per cent. upon the capital invested. I saw that my money was lying idle and I wanted to increase it. I saw that the Manchestrians made good business with their mills, and I thought I might as well make the attempt in that line. We had our disadvantages, but they had theirs too. If we had our disadvantages, they had to take raw materials from my own country and to pay for frieght and insurance. It is generally believed that they had another disadvantage of paying their operatives high, but experience has taught me that it is not true. A single operative in England turns out as much work as three and sometimes four of them would do here. How this is done I do not know, for our operatives are sober, diligent, and industrious; but yet the fact remains the same.

I pay my operatives according to their qualifications from Rs. 5 to Rs 50. I pay Rs. 5 to young girls and boys, the adult coolies, men and women, get from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 10 and 15 per month. Now these men, previous to our opening the mills, lived a very hard life. Most of them had to go daily to the hills seven miles distant from the city to cut grass, and thus they managed to earn a precarious livelihood. They now get about Rs. 10 per month, work in the shade, and have a sure income. These thousands are grateful to me. There was a famine here, and they think they would have assuredly been starved or compelled to seek Government relief if they had no engagement in the mill. That is quite true, but yet, as I said, if they have been benefited I do not take any credit what ever for it.

I went to Poona and was besieged by a number of half-starved, wretched men. They wanted work to keep their body and soul together, and for that requested me to open a mill there. I deeply pondered on the subject, and my thought took a quite different vein from what it ought to have had I been a philanthropist. I knew that I had yet sufficient resources to open another mill, and I saw lots of men before me willing to be engaged. It was clear that my interests would be best served by opening a mill, for there were plenty of workmen, and probably they would work cheaper. My mind was at once made up and I opened a mill at Sholapore, where from 500 to 700 men were employed. These men consider me their earthly providence. Poor fellows! they do not know that my principal motive for opening the mill was to clear a dividend of 20 per cent.

I sometimes give my operatives *bucksheesh* and sometimes dinners. They consider me very generous, but they do not know how much I gain by these petty gifts. These small considerations on my part attach them so much to me that they serve my interest with great zeal and work for me with a willingness which perceptibly increase my dividend. I have schools attached to my mills where the operatives are taught reading and writing. My friends make capital out of it, and talk of my philanthropy and generosity. But they do not know my real motive. My plan is to give a couple of hours' leave during the working hours to the operatives to attend the school. This does not interfere with my business, for the mate of the man who attends the school works hard to make up my loss in the hope of getting the same assistance from him when his turn comes to attend the institution. But I had another selfish object in view when I opened the school.

We believe we have also been of some use to Government. We have drawn to our mills the poorest of the population who find enough there to maintain themselves. Now had it not been for these mills, these men would have assuredly perished of hunger during the famine or swelled the relief camps and increased the burden of the Government. I am not much given to moralising, but yet I cannot help thinking that the best way of averting the famines would be to open such mills all over the country. In my mouth such a statement might seem like "nothing like leathers" but yet I think I have very good reasons for my statement. Government talk of extensive irrigation works, of a net-work of railways and other expensive works to prevent the recurrence of famines. But to supply India with the necessary cloth, it will require many hundreds of mills and millions of operatives to work them. Thus the millions of the poorest in India would be provided for. In short the very men who are likely to succumb to a scarcity would be thus drawn to the mills and taken care of. In times of scarcity the mill-owners themselves would take care to see that their operatives were kept alive. If they had a number of mills in Madras, the deaths would have been much less this year.

You see I do not use coal for my engines but firewood, which can be got here. I cannot give you any satisfactory reason for this, for this entails upon me a loss of several thousand rupees per annum. Yet I use firewood and do not import coals from a foreign country. The truth is I hate all foreign imports, and this is a fancy which I can never overcome, and which some my of friends think that I carry to an absurd length. Just see this dhotur that I wear. It is not so fine as perhaps you Calcutta Babus put on, but then it was manufactured in my mill and has lasted me a long time. This jama comes also from my mill. It may not be very fine, but it is not coarse, and I have been using it for the last three years; yet it is almost quite new. Our manufacturers may not be as fine as those of Manchester, but they wear well and are more cheap. Then look to my parlours. I am sorry that there are chandeliers and some such articles of European manufacture. These I cannot do without, and so I am obliged to endure them, though the sight is very humiliating to me, as it brings to my recollection the sad fact that we cannot manufacture such fine things here. But save these works you will find nothing in the house which is not manufactured here by our own countrymen. The carpentry the carpets, the pictures, &c, &c, are all native. And yet I can confess without vanity that my parlours are not ill-looking either for that.

THE HON'BLE LIONEL ROBERT ASHBURNER, C.S.I., MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(*Charivari.*)

AN old Haileybury Civilian, and a member of a family whose name is well known in India, Mr. Ashburner came to this country in 1847, and was first posted to Guzerat, where he spent ten years, until he became Collector of Kaira in 1857. Then he took furlough, and on his return was posted to the Konkan, returning for a short time to Guzerat as Collector of Ahmedabad in 1861, and in 1862 going as Collector to Khandeish. It was for his services here as a district officer that he was made a C.S.I., such special services having consisted in persuading the conservative native cultivators to abandon the growth of their own indigenous cotton for the superior varieties from the Berars, known as Hinghunghat cotton. By doing this he made the cultivators not only prosperous but rich, and well earned his reward. In 1867, he went home on sick leave, and soon after his return acted as Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division; again he returned to Khandeish, until, in 1871, he was appointed Commissioner of the Northern Division, so that he may be truly said to have made acquaintance with all parts of the presidency except Sindh. Finally, at the beginning of this year, he succeeded Mr. A. Rogers as Member of Council. He is a man of great energy and capacity for work, and will prove of material assistance to Sir R. Temple, who is a stranger to the ways and wants of the Western Presidency, though he may be no great orator in debate or able to write so flowery a report as the new Governor. His general good spirits have made him a favourite in society. BUCK.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

(*Daily News' Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 5.

THE relations between King John of Abyssinia and the Egyptians at Hamassin and Massowah are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state. Since the recent complete victory obtained by King John over King Menelek, the two monarchs have become great friends, and exchange visits at Gondar. Menelek is said to have shown his victor proof, that in declaring war against him he was instigated to do so by Ratrip Pacha last year, and that he was supplied with arms and promised assistance from the direction of Tigre. Several of King John's superior officers and chiefs had taken bribes from Ratrip Pach, and these were immediately shot. The revelation of these unpleasant matters and previous breaches of faith on the part of the Egyptians are not likely to assist Gordon Pacha in his negotiations with King John. The surrender of the rebel traitor, Walda Mikail, is again insisted on and, if not complied with, King John threatens march into the disturbed Egyptian territory and capture him. The Governor of Massowah, on being applied to, replies that he has no troops to send after this troublesome free lance, and that he would gladly give him up if he could, as he is devastating the province of Hamassin, and levying black mail on his own account, the Egyptian authorities in those parts being unable to pay him some small subsidy due from them. Johannes has all along stipulated for a port on the Red Sea, and it is thought he will be offered Zoola by Gordon Pacha. Whether this arrangement will suit His Majesty, whose ambition soars a "little higher up the sea," remains to be proved. Suleiman Pacha, the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Soudan, who has been at Cairo on leave of absence, has returned to Massowah somewhat suddenly at Colonel Gordon's request, and awaits the Pacha's arrival from Khartum. If the means at Gordon's disposal were equal to the powers conferred on him on paper this long delayed settlement of terms between Johannes and the Egyptians would soon be arranged, but a man of Gordon Pacha's character is loth to propose and promise what he is not sure will be carried out. The rains will prevent any move on the part of the Abyssinians for some months, but unless the demands of Johannes are reasonably met by next spring fresh troubles are probably in store for Egypt. Johannes would seem to be sincere in his wish for peace, or with a victorious army of seventy or eighty thousand men, most of them well armed, he would not have much difficulty in giving any force the Egyptians could bring against him a second edition of his attack on the Shaoites. In the recent fight between Johannes and Menelek, in the Black Mountains, the latter is reported to have lost 23,000 men killed and wounded, 10,000 men made prisoners, a large quantity of ammunition and store, and 800,000 dollars. The battle lasted thirty hours, and, allowing for some exaggeration, the punishment received by Menelek was so terribly effectual, he was sensible enough to avoid a repetition, and to seek for peace at once. The two kings are now on the most friendly terms, and their united armies are not to be despised. Well armed and well led as they are, in their own mountains and valleys I doubt if at any time an equal number of Egyptian troops would be a match for them. And as there is no chance of Egypt ever being able to send a quarter of the number of soldiers now under arms at Gondar, if any fighting take place it will not be difficult to forecast the result.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore .....Kellner & Co.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ...Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Maraschino di Zara, finest	„ 36	„
Do. do.	„ 20	„ Pts.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugène Clicquot	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.
Fleur de Sillery from Aubert Royer and Fils	„ 35	„ „
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 40	„ „
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	„ „
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

SHERRY:—

London Club	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac	* Star	Rs. 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	** Stars	Rs. 25	„
Do. do	*** Stars	„ 29	„
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac,	*** Stars	„ 30	

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. Tins.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ 37½	do.
Gausenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 41	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 44	do.
Hockheim Dom Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg	„ 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Dupiex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.
The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.
An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent fr m up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS EXECUTED FOR—

Almonds, soft shell, for Dessert.
Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk.
Arrowroot, Asparagus.
Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Butter Danish, Barley patent.
Bon Bons and Crackers, in great variety.
Beer, Wines and spirits, best quality.
Confectionery, English and Allahabad.
Chocolate Sweets, Crystalized Fruits.
China Preserves, Currants.
Cocoa, Coffee, Cornflour.
Dungry Towls and Bath Towls.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Fruits in Syrup.
Ginger Beer Powder.
Hams, Fresh, in Canvas.
Household Requisites.
Indian Condiments, Isinglass.
Jams, English and Tasmania.
Knife Boards and Knife Polish.
Lemonade Powders, Loaf Sugar.
Muscatel Raisins, Maccaroni, Mustard.
Mistletoe and Holly.
Nielgherry and China Teas.
Olive Oil Italian, Oatmeal, Olives.
Prunes, Potted Meats, Pickles.
Soups, Sugar, Sago, Salad Oil.
Sausages, Sauces, Sodawater Powders.
Tapioca, Tartfruit, Tonic Waters.
Vermouth, Italian, Vermicelli, Vinegar.

MR. ESSAI is prepared to undertake the supply of Music, Crockery, Cutlery, Furniture, Glassware. Dinner or Supper, and the best of Wines, for Ball Rooms, Dinners, Picnics, &c., at a reasonable total sum. For further particulars apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

THE EXCELLENCE of Dublin Stout is due to the peculiar method of drying the Irish malts, and to the softness of the brewing water.

MESSRS. GUINNESS'S is generally recognised as being the best Stout in the world, and the extent and resources of their vast Establishment justify its reputation.

IT IS VATTED for a long period, until it ceases to be "heavy," and until its original sweetness is replaced by the piquancy which is so much esteemed.

The Bottling Arrangements at King's Cross are most perfect, being the result of long experience and careful study of every detail.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are recommended; they are larger than ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

READ BROTHERS bottle no Stout or Porter, except Messrs. Guinness's, whose "Harp" label is on the one side of their bottles, and the "Bull-Dog" label on the reverse side.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............perdoz.	3	12	4	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street,
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni,
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR near Crawford Market.

Bombay, Oct. 1877.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGULS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
AND
COCONADAS,
ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CHOICE "CAVITES."
Rs. 65 *per* 1,000.—*Rs.* 7 *per Box of* 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs.* 18 *to* 150. *Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs.* 40 *to* 200.

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone &c., priced from Rs.* 22 *to* 70.

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„	350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„	330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„	290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs.	150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs.	225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting	Rs.	50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs.	150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs.	100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„	65 to „ 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„	75
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs.	40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs.	30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs.	800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„	800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„	400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers		550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
(LONDON AND BOMBAY),
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs.	1000 to Rs.1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„	1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	„	120 to „ 200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„	15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	„	3 to „ 6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	„	80
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	„	72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen	„	128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	„	22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	„	75 to „ 120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make	As.	8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.
Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of
CRICKETING MATERIALS,
Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Fr most Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Trade Mark.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.: also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON,
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.
It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.
Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.
Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.
In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that any thing sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1 ½., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.
MARINE.
THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000; RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $1,500,000; RESERVE $51,000,000.
FIRE.
THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.
LIFE.
THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820
CAPITAL £750,000.
Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq. *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY HUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.
It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 8 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	45	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	50	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon very description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October, 30 1877.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876..........£1,475,856
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.

POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.
Claims settled in Bombay promptly by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

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The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
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CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

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MELTHAM MILLS.

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*
They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

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Bottles, in Card Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. and 3 each. Doses specified on each Bottle.
N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' regular treatment.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE international Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.
"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils even in their own country, and has conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.
From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—
THOMAS WM. S. LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.
"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the Home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I was much struck with the few cases in which the stomach refused to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."
Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.
W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.
19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W., 17th November, 1876.
"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."
Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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